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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 59 | VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 21 1899 | FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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Original Package Teas

Always the Same.
Sold by all Teamen and Grocers.

N.B.—These teas do not owe their success to green paint and whitewash advertising, but simply to excellence of flavor.

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Spring is Coming

After a hard winter. Manufacturers and producers are pushing for trade. Trusts and syndicates are beginning to c t prices. Sugar is down—up goes the quantity to 22 pounds for $1.00.

Snowflake Flour	$1.05
Whole Wheat Flour, American	10 lbs for 35c
Flake Barley	4 " 25c
Buckwheat Flour	5 " 25c
Wheatine	Package 10c
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WILSON BROTHERS
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Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

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We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

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RELIABLE GOODS
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REASONABLE PRICES

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Sterling Silver Waltham Watches
FULLY GUARANTEED.
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IN 2-lb CARTOONS.
FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.
The only substitute for Rolled Oats.
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Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters Builders of Boats and Barges.

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7s, 3s and 12s
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Seagram's Whiskey.
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COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, ★★★ STRONG BAKERS

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Under instructions from E. M. Johnson, Esq., administrator of the Medana Estate, I will sell on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, at 2 p. m. at 48 Simcoe St. near Menzies

Fine English Furniture and Piano

(Contents of a 10-roomed house), including Kirkwood Piano, Finely Carved Centre and Alcove Tables, Splendid Drawing-room Set, Excellent Oval Mantle Mirror, Four Good Bed Sets, Mattresses, Sideboards, White Sewing Machine, Dining Table, Hall Stand, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Hanging Lamps, Hanging and Swing Mirrors, Air Tight Heater, New Model Range, etc. At commencement of sale, good Milch Cow. Goods on view from 10 o'clock day of sale.
WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

To Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors
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Handsome Oak Refrigerator
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CHURTON'S Auction Mart,
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AUCTION
I am instructed to sell at 2 p.m.,
Wednesday, February 22,
At old Methodist church, corner Pandora and Broad streets,
Furniture, Musical Instruments, Groceries
Parlor, Bedroom, Dining and Kitchen Furniture in great variety, Violins, Accordeons, Autoharps, Sheet Music, Violin-'Cello, Guitars, Water-power Wheel, Sash Frames, Counters, Tea, Coffee, Jams, nearly new White and Singer Sewing Machines, Carpets, Linoleum, Cook and other Stoves, Buggies; also a new and complete Gas-making Outfit, etc. Terms cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S, assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

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Have been so very active the last few days it has been impossible to give reliable quotations.

We quote:

Athabasca (1,000)	52
Dardanelles (5,000)	17½
Noble Five	Wanted
Rambler-Cariboo	Wanted
Waterloo (3,000)	14
Evening Star (2,000)	10
Gopher (5,000)	03½
Van Anda (2,000)	03¾
Fontenoy (bid, 15)	Wanted

All other stocks on application.
See our reports.

CUTHBERT & COMP'Y.
Mining and General Brokers.
15 and 17 Trounce avenue. Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Code: Bedford, McNeil and Clough's.

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!!—We have a fine lot of Burbanks and Flowerballs in stock; best cooking potatoes. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

SPLIT UPON ALASKA,

United States Commissioners Would Not Consent to an Independent Umpire.

And in Any Event Asked to Retain Possession of All Present Settlements.

Commission Therefore Adjourned in Hope That the Canadians Will Back Down.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The American-Canadian high joint commission, after a session to-day, adjourned to meet at Quebec on August 2, unless the chairmen of the respective commissions agree upon another date.

The commission first began its labors nearly six months ago in Canada and has, with the exception of probably a month, been constantly at work endeavoring to accomplish the object for which it was appointed—an agreement with a view to the formulation of a treaty covering the many perplexing questions of differences affecting the business interests of the United States and Canada existing between them.

There are several reasons which prompted the action taken to-day. From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions, it appears there were serious differences of opinion between them regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on Lynn Canal, so that Canadian shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials. Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament, at which the presence of members of the commission from that country is desired, is overdue, and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn.

A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration, and the commissioners assert that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of them has been made. Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans feel it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

Senator Fairbanks, the chairman of the American commission, has repeatedly stated that there was no basis for the reports of a rupture in the relations of the two bodies, and to-night supplemented this by saying that they were on the best of terms. On behalf of their respective commissions, Senator Fairbanks, the chairman of the American body, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting chairman in the absence of Lord Herschell, of the Canadian body, made the following public statement respecting the action taken to-day:

"The commission adjourned to meet at Quebec August 2nd, unless the chairmen of the respective commissions shall agree upon another date. The commission have made very substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of the questions upon which it has been earnestly engaged. But it has been unable to agree upon the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. This problem has been a complicated and difficult one, but the commissioners, acting in the utmost friendliness and cordiality, have been unable to agree upon a satisfactory adjustment. The difficulties apart from the immediate delimitation of this boundary by the commission itself, arise from the conditions under which it might be referred to arbitration. The British commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred, on terms similar to those provided in the reference of the Venezuelan boundary line, and which by providing an umpire would ensure certainty and finality.

"The United States commissioners on the other hand thought the local conditions in Alaska so different that some modification of the Venezuelan boundary reference should be introduced. They thought the reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the hight contracting parties, without providing for an umpire, they believing that finality would be secured by a majority vote of the jurists so chosen. They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire to be selected in the manner proposed by the British commissioners, while the British commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in manner suggested by the United States commissioners.

"The United States commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration that the existing settlements on the tidewaters of the coast should in any event continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British commissioners refused to agree. It was therefore deemed advisable to adjourn to a convenient date in order to enable the respective governments to further consider the subjects with respect to which no conclusion yet has been reached."

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

QUOTATIONS FOR TO-DAY:

5,000	Dardanelles	17½
2,000	Van Anda	03¾
	Athabasca	51
	Rambler	Wanted
2,000	Noble Five	31
2,000	Waterloo	12½
10,000	Evening Star	11½
10,000	Georgia	02
10,000	Gopher	03
1,000	Iron Colt	Wanted
1,000	Iron Horse	18
1,000	Iron Mask	84
2,100	Nest Egg 'Firefly	03
5,000	White Bear	05
20,000	Comatte and Kid	01¼

(Immediately next the Mollie Gibson Group.)

WANTED.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Dardanelles, Rambler, Evening Star and Noble Five.
List your stocks with us.
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.
---J. E. PAINTER---
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—We will allow 25 per cent. discount on all seeds in stock. Some fine chickens for sale. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Lieut-Governor McInnes Held to Account for Breach of Official Etiquette.

Liberal Ministers' Ill-Advised Acts Sent Them Empty Handed to Washington.

Ottawa Lumberman Wants Retaliation in His Line—Toronto After Big Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stands to receive a wigging for permitting the premature publication of confidential correspondence relating to the anti-Japanese legislation passed in British Columbia. The last letter in the series, being the reply of the provincial government to the representations made from London and Ottawa, was published even before its receipt by the government to which it was addressed.

Sir Charles Tupper left for Toronto again to-night, but before his departure spoke freely on the failure of the Washington negotiations. He said that no surprise need be felt, because everybody was aware that the government exhibited complete incapacity to deal with such questions. Their record is such as to render it vain to hope to get favorable consideration from the United States. They were the men who in 1891 proposed unrestricted reciprocity, thereby adopting the American tariff for Canada. Since then they had discriminated against the States by giving a preference of 25 per cent. to Great Britain. Before going to Washington they had made corn free and reduced the duties on a number of articles without getting anything in return. Practically they went to Washington empty-handed. Was it to be expected under such circumstances that they would get anything there?

Toronto is here in force to ask a loan of $800,000 to improve the harbor.

Mr. Blair's scheme to complete 14-foot navigation this year has been knocked endwise, Contractor M. P. Davis having been granted an extension until the spring of 1900.

The Governor-General's secretary writes a letter to the papers denying that the Countess Minto has written to the convict, Cordelia Viau, promising to endeavor to secure a mitigation of her death sentence.

J. R Booth, the Ottawa Valley lumber king, says if the American lumber duty is not repealed, then he, for one, will favor making it as hot as possible for the States.

Commercial Agent Renny at Buenos Ayres says there is a great demand there for agricultural machinery, and the outlook for the lumber trade is good.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A CHARGE OF JOBBERY.

Vancouver Business Men Doubt the Honesty of Deadman's Island Transaction.

Mr. Maxwell Arraigned and Defends His Recommendation as in Public Interest.

Sawmill Men Add to the Wrath by Hinting at Employment of Japanese.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—There was a very warm meeting of the board of trade to-day to protest against the handing over of Deadman's island to a Chicago company. The speeches were very spirited, and in many instances violent, with one or two exceptions the members intimating or declaring directly that in their opinion there was jobbery in the deal, and that it had been engineered on the sly.

Mr. Maxwell, M. P., was asked to explain, but requested that the matter be laid over until Mr. Ludgate's return. The members clamored for a statement now, whereupon Mr. Maxwell said in effect that he had recommended the leasing of the island for sawmill purposes, his motive being to act for the good of Vancouver. He did not care if they passed a vote of censure on him. He had taken his stand, and would fight to the last to have the island transferred for mill purposes. He denied that there was any jobbery, stating that he had not left the ministry to become dishonest. There would be a guarantee forthcoming that only white labor would be employed.

Mr. Scott, representing Mr. Ludgate, said it made him laugh to see Vancouver people so exercised over a little swamp.

A voice—We'll make you laugh on the other side of the face before long.

Mr. Scott said he could not guarantee that Japs would not be employed. No other site could be secured, except for an extravagant sum.

Some prominent Liberals, including J. C. McLagan, spoke in words of censure against the deal and against Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell replied to Mr. McLagan, accusing him of being mixed up with a fake company in Victoria.

After the meeting had quieted down sufficiently, a strong resolution was passed, disapproving of the deal and appointing a delegation to wait on the city council. The council subsequently passed a similar resolution, both being wired to Ottawa.

A fund of $15,000 is to be raised in Vancouver to be offered to the government to leave Deadman's island intact.

AGED DEAN IN TROUBLE.

Boys Accuse Him of Paying a Large Sum for Hush Money.

Quebec, Feg. 20.—(Special)—Dean Norman, of the cathedral chapter here, 70 years old and highly respected, has resigned his office and left the city under a cloud. He is said to have gone to Toronto and denies any wrong-doing.

Boys arrested in connection with a shooting case were found to have have large sums of money in their possession and said they had received it from Dean Norman as hush money, claiming to have received as much as $6,500 in all. The Dean admitted paying the money but denied any wrong-doing. The Bishop, however, demanded his resignation immediately and it was forthcoming.

THE HOCKEY TROUBLE.

Winnipeg Claims to Have Support of Public Opinion in Montreal.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—(Special)—While the bulk of public opinion in Montreal seems to be on the side of the Winnipegs in regard to Saturday night's hockey trouble, the Montreal newspapers continue to be unfair to the visitors. Feferee Finley has issued a statement to the trustees of the cup defending his action but admits that he made a mistake in leaving the rink. He says that the Winnipegs insulted him.

Macdougall of the Montreals issues a statement to the press modifying his apology. He says that he apologized for striking at Gingras, not for hitting him. He maintains that his stick did not reach the Winnipeg player. Gingras' leg is still very stiff and he is able only to hobble. He would not be able to play for a week or ten days at the least. The Winnipeg boys left Montreal for Toronto to-night.

SEEING THE FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 20.—The Countess of Minto, Major L. C. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond, of Ottawa, arrived in the city to-day, and will remain long enough to visit every point about the Falls.

"NavyCut"

30 Cents -- 4 Ounces

15 Cents -- 2 Ounces

...HARRY SALMON.

Mr. Cotton's First Budget.

A Deficit of Over a Million on the Operations of the Present Year.

This and Last Year's Shortage Will Absorb Whole of Proposed Loan.

Education Expense Shows Another Large Increase Making Some Change Imperative

Borrowings for Public Works Should Not Exceed One Third of Appropriations.

Lease of Public Lands to Pay Revenue Hitherto Derivable from Their Sale.

Water Charges Excessive and Collections Deferred Pending New Arrangement.

Income Tax to Be Raised—Mines Also Must Yield Greater Revenue.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Hon. Mr. Cotton, upon rising in the legislature to-day to deliver his first budget speech, on the motion "that the Speaker do leave the chair and the house go into committee of supply," desired to ask the attention of the house for a few minutes while he referred to some items in the estimates which he thought desirable to explain to the house before taking up the estimates proper for the ensuing year. Hon. members had had the Public Accounts laid before them, which gave receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June last. Turning to the estimates put forward by his late hon. predecessor it would be found that the expenditures for that year were estimated in the main estimates at $1,566,765.10, while two supplemental estimates were brought down respectively of $25,268 and $404,702.81. Then there was the amount authorized for parliament buildings of $63,879, making a total estimate and authorized expenditure of $2,060,614.91. The estimate of revenue was $1,288,089.45 and the Finance Minister estimated that he would have a balance at the beginning of that year amounting to $285,000 from the last loan, making a total of revenue and balance of the loan of $1,573,089.45. That left an estimated deficit of $487,525.46. That was the estimate on which the late Finance Minister based his estimates for the current year, but as hon. members would have seen by the Public Accounts which were laid before the house a few weeks ago his anticipations were not realized. The actual revenue was $1,439,623.40 and the actual expenditure was $2,097,347.16, making an actual deficit for that year ending June 30th last, of $647,723 against an estimate of about $487,000, so it would be seen the present estimates start out with a balance on the wrong side, and as against the estimates made by the hon. gentleman, of about $160,000. That sum of course had to be provided for in the current year or carried forward as another deficit.

Before explaining exactly the financial position of the province at the end of the past year and considering what the position will be in June next he would give the house some items as a comparison of accounts estimated and the actual amounts received to the end of June, 1898—the end of the last financial year—so that the house may form some opinion of the correctness of the estimates which he had the honor of submitting on Friday last. In the estimates for 1897-8 the land sales were estimated to produce the sum of $100,000; they actually produced 104,180 or an increase over the estimates of $4,180. The land revenue was estimated to produce $6,000; as a matter of fact it brought $10,646, or an increase over the estimates of $4,646. Timber leases and licenses, which were put down at $55,000, realized $57,647, an increase of $2,647. The free miners' certificates, estimated at $90,000, produced $139,756, an increase of the large sum of $49,756, or more than fifty per cent. It should be explained as to this free miners' certificate question, which had a great bearing on the estimates for the ensuing year in consequence of the declared policy of the government to do away with free miners' certificates for men working in mines, that this large increase in the year ending last June of $59,432 over the estimates was principally on account of companies which in consequence of recent legislation have to pay increased rates or fees, and it must therefore not be looked upon as an ordinary increase of the number of free miners taking out the ordinary certificates of $5 apiece which might otherwise be supposed. Mining receipts, generally, were estimated at $100,000 last year, but they also largely increased and realized $159,432, an increase of $49,432. Licenses were estimated at $45,000, but the amount received was $64,729, an increase of $19,729; real property tax, estimated at $112,000, only produced $109,367, a decrease of $2,633; personal property tax, estimated at $125,000, amount received $112,160, or a decrease of $12,840. Wild land tax, estimated at $40,000, actually produced $61,575, an amount over the estimate of $21,575. That was another item which required a little explanation in order to avoid members being misled. That increase is largely due to arrears paid up by a large lumber company in that year. This explanation was given because some hon. members having seen that large increase thought they might look forward in the future to a still larger increase of the amount, when as a matter of fact, he did not think that for the ensuing year the revenue from wild lands would amount to this, certainly would not exceed it. Coming next to the income tax, $10,000, they found the amount received $9,278, or a decrease of $722 from the estimates. Revenue tax, estimated at $90,000, produced $84,555, a diminution of $5,445.

Then there was the mineral tax, $90,000, the actual amount received being $36,061, a decrease of $53,939. This had been a great disappointment, as he was aware, to his honorable predecessor, as it had to all the members of the house who were then present and took part in the change of the taxation from a personal charge to one on the value of the mines. If honorable members would refer to the estimates this year and two years since, when this tax was imposed, they would find in both years that the estimates of the finance minister had been sadly disappointed, and he was afraid that a similar disappointment was in store—perhaps not so great, but still in some senses greater, because some persons had regarded the advance in the Kootenay district especially as something assured, and would therefore be disappointed when the exact figures came down showing the amount received from that tax. He might say for the information of honorable members that when the report of the Minister of Mines comes down they would find that the actual increase in the value of the output of all the districts of the province only amounted to something like 2 per cent. over last year, a very disappointing result to many of them. This was largely accounted for by the fact that some of the largest producing mines in the Slocan had not made the output they did in previous years, affecting the total output very materially.

Chinese restriction, estimated at $20,000, increased over the estimate $9,900. Succession duty, $8,000, actually produced $2,821, a decrease of $5,179. That of course honorable members would see was something entirely beyond the control of the finance minister in his estimate. Printing office, $18,000, yielded $19,380, an increase of $1,280; while registry fees, estimated at $45,000, produced $63,093, an increase of $18,093. He had now given the house a summary of the principal items of revenue of the past year, and also compared them with the estimates.

Now let them turn to the position they were placed in at the end of last year, before proceeding to the estimates for the ensuing year. From the figures he had given it would be seen that the gross deficit for the year 1897-8 was $647,723.76. When he spoke of the gross deficit he meant the total amount required to balance the expenditure and the revenue, including the amount to be put aside for the wiping out of the debt, the sinking fund; and when he spoke of the net deficit he referred to the amount of difference between the revenue and expenditure, excluding the amount set aside for the sinking fund, so that honorable gentlemen would bear that in mind and would have a better understanding of the situation than if this explanation were not made. The gross deficit for the year 1897-8, ending 30th June, was $647,723.76, and the sinking fund, $86,315.31, which should be deducted, leaving the net deficit for the year $561,408.45. Now taking for the present year, and of course he was unable now to lay before the house the actual figures either as to the revenue or as to the expenditure—but having the results of six months of that year before them and estimating the probable receipts based on those in previous years and what had already come in this year, and also taking into account the expenditures which, by exercising the greatest economy it was absolutely necessary must be made before June next, he estimated that the gross deficiency for the current year ending 30th June next would amount to the sum of $1,063,010.06. There would be required for sinking fund purposes the sum of $96,382, leaving what he called a net deficit for the current year of $966,628.06. That made, therefore, a total deficit for the two years of $1,710,733.83, or a net deficit of $1,528,036.51, the difference between the estimates being the amount paid into the sinking fund, $182,697.31.

It may be interesting in connection with this large expenditure and this large deficit which seems such a large addition to the debt of the province to make some comparisons of the amounts expended during those years on public works of all kinds and they found that while the net deficiency in 1897-8 was $561,408, there was expended that year on public works $749,541, the percentage of expenditure on works paid out of borrowed money being 74.9, or practically 75 per cent. In 1898-9 with a deficit of $966,628 they had an expenditure on public works of all kinds of $1,015,669, showing that the percentage of expenditure on works of all kinds paid out of borrowed money would amount for the current year to 95.01 or practically 95 per cent. He would like to point out to the house the view he took of this, having made some careful estimates running over several years of the actual proportion of repairs—the average of what might be called repairs of roads, streets and bridges—and new works, and found that there was not much doubt that of the money actually expended when they took into consideration the amount required for superintendence and other incidental matters, only about one-third of the sums were actually expended on new public works; the rest was consumed in expenses of one kind or another or for repairs of works already existing. That being the case, he considered that the only amount they were justified in disbursing for public works out of loans, if they were to try to keep the finances of the province in a sound condition, would be the one-third of the amount expended which was devoted to new public works; and that being so it would be seen that they had grossly violated that principle; because they found that out of an expenditure of $1,015,669 in the current year on public works no less than 95 per cent. was obtained from borrowed money, while as a matter of fact, laying down the principle which he had laid down and which he thought no hon. member who had considered the matter would dispute only a sum of about $335,000 should have been obtained by means of public loan. He would have occasion to refer to that matter again later on in connection with the estimates for the present year, when he would give some percentages which might be of interest.

Col. Baker—Two-thirds of the present expenditure goes to keep up public works.

Hon. Mr. Cotton—What I said was from examination of various items of expenditure on public works during the last eight years. I estimate that after the deduction of expenses for superintendence and other incidental matters which of course do not add to the value of a bridge or road, only about one third of the amount intended for public works actually goes into the new buildings and that the rest is for what may be called merely maintenance, which any manager of a railroad or other large undertaking will say must be paid out of current revenue if the concern is not to become bankrupt." So he estimated that on June 30th next the government would have to face a gross deficiency of something like $1,780,000.

Now they might turn to the estimates for the ensuing year laid on the table on Friday last and go first to the items of expenditure as it would be easier and more convenient and less tedious to the house than for him to go back. First of all we find as a result of the financial condition of the province for which this government was not in any way responsible, the cost of the public debt for the ensuing year had increased from $298,816 to $362,330, a difference of about $64,000; that of course was estimated with the idea that the new loan must be negotiated to discharge this deficit and no doubt members on both sides of the house would agree with him that it would be in the interests of the province and its progress and development not to lead the people who have come here to make homes for themselves and who are opening the resources of the country to think that we could discharge that deficit by any economies or savings, and still less by any increase of taxation, and they must therefore look forward to getting rid of that deficit which now existed in the provincial finances by a new loan, which he assumed would require something like £350,000 or in round numbers $1,750,000; and of course it would be a question then what sum would be required, what that loan could be negotiated at, so as to produce the amount required. He had had some figures made of the net result of the last loan, made he thought in 1895, and found that while the loan was nominally sold at .95 the proceeds only amounted to 91.65 or 91.68,—that is a fraction over 91½ per cent., so that they would have to provide quite a large sum to cover these funding operations.

Another thing which would have to be taken into careful consideration in the new loan is that all colonial securities have fallen in the last two years, due principally, he thought, to the increase in the rate for money and to many other openings which in the last two years had been provided in industrial and many other enterprises for the use of money. If they took the quotations for consols, what they were by last mail—about three weeks ago—they would find they had fallen no less than 2 per cent. in the last twelve months, due principally to the disturbed state of the politics of the world, and partly to the bank rate being higher; consequently money would become much dearer rather than cheaper, so that they must provide in the loan they negotiate a considerable sum for the difference between the par nominal value of the loan and the amount they would obtain. South Australia and Natal had brought out loans recently—3 per cent. loans, similar to what this province had. The Natal government offered their loan at a minimum of 94 and it was subscribed at a rate which gave them an average of about £94 2s. 6d. South Australia had also invited tenders for a loan, 3 per cent. inscribed stock, and had placed the minimum at 94¼, so he thought he could take that as a ruling rate, and they would have to deduct any expense incurred in the negotiating and placing of the loan.

Now to come back to the estimates. Next to the item of the public debt comes civil government, $176,662. Honorable members, in comparing the estimates for the present year with those for the past year, would notice that there had been a re-arrangement of what we might call the civil service, that is, the ordinary administrative service; of the salaries and charges to salaries and payments to mining recorders and others, and the salaries and payments to those who came under the heading of the administration of justice. Honorable members would find by referring to the estimates of last year that those salaries and expenses were lumped together in a different way, and practically all came under "civil government salaries," or "administration of justice salaries." While no doubt that was a convenient arrangement, it is becoming very inconvenient now and entirely out of date, and in many cases the situation is altogether changed, so for the information of honorable members and for the better administration of the departments of the government, they would find in the estimates which are now being considered that those salaries have been divided up. They had now the government agents proper, assessors, mining recorders, collectors, and also those which properly belong to the judicial administration of the province, so that it is impossible to make any exact comparison in the gross between the civil government salaries of the current year, and those of the estimates, but for all practical purposes they could arrive at a decision as to whether they have been increased or decreased for the year by taking the total of the two services. He would now ask the house to follow him for a few minutes in the comparison of the charges for the administration of this country last year—or for the current year rather—and what it is estimated they will be in the ensuing year. Now, it would be found that for government salaries for the current year 1898-99 it was estimated by his honorable predecessor in the main estimates that he would require a sum of $145,710, and by two supplemental estimates $1,206 and $690, making for civil government salaries $147,606. Then there was for the administration of justice salaries $215,408, with two supplemental estimates of $2,146 and $2,550—a total of $220,104—so that for the current year the estimates provided for the salaries of civil servants in both departments the sum of $367,710. He would like honorable gentlemen to bear these figures in mind as the estimates for the current year of civil government salaries.

Now let them turn to the estimates for the next year, and what did they find? That the civil government salaries are estimated at $176,622 simply for the administration of justice, and for civil service salaries $134,838—a total of $311,560—against $367,710 for the current year, or a saving in salaries of $56,210 for the current year. But that did not explain the situation fully, because by a re-arrangement they had changed the Nanaimo government agency from one on commission to one on salary, and in the estimates for the current year that figure as an amount of salary of about $1,500. Then there was an entirely new item in the administration of the country for the ensuing year in the Atlin district, for which there had to be provided a considerable sum, $6,020. Adding these amounts together it would be found that as compared with last year, deducting these two amounts, the estimates of salaries for this year were $304,790, against $367,710 last year, or say a total saving of about $63,000. (Government applause). He had seen some comments made that this government, with all its pretences of economy, was actually costing the country more than the last government. Of course, by merely taking the one item of salaries, which by the new arrangement appeared larger than last year, and ignoring the other one, which was much smaller, this could be made to appear, but the actual situation was as he had stated.

Now they came to the administration of justice other than salaries, and here they found in the main estimates a very considerable increase over the sum placed in the estimates for the present year. Turning to the estimates of last year they found for the administration of justice, other than salaries, $80,200, increased by the supplementary estimates, to $96,150. This year they had put down the sum of $112,500 for the administration of justice and it was thought probable that all that sum would be required. The amounts provided in the past had been totally inadequate for the requirements of the service and he thought that the house would agree it is much better to put into the estimates a sum likely to meet it, than to put a sum totally inadequate and then come down to the house with an additional estimate. Although the hon. Attorney-General had devoted considerable time and attention to the figures for that department, he thought many of the items were possible of being revised. It would be seen that they had an increase in the sum for prisons, which could not of course be kept down, and so they had an amount of $112,000 against $96,000, or an increase of about $16,000; but adding these two together they might still find that in the matter of salaries of the civil service and the administration of justice, while in the present year the total was $463,860, in the next year the only estimate they would require would be $417,390, a saving of between $40,000 and $50,000. He might also point out that in the present year some sums were included in the administration of justice which were not taken account of in the various estimates. For instance, hon. members would find an item of $6,000 for litigation and general law costs. There had been no sums mentioned to provide for that and it would have to be added on. Then there was additional for keep of prisoners $7,000 and for transport of prisoners $3,500 which they found was absolutely necessary, making altogether $16,500 of what they might call additional or new items for the present year.

While on the question of salaries he would like to refer to the matter of the proportion of these salaries to the revenue of the province. His hon. predecessor was very fond of showing the excellent administration of the province by comparing the percentage of the expenditure for salaries with the amount of revenue that was received, and that was a good plan in some respects. He might show the house how that worked out in regard to the estimates of the present year and those who he had the honor to lay before the house for the coming year, and it would be found that while the percentage of salaries to revenue in the present year came to 25.2 the estimated amount of percentage of salaries in the next year will be in proportion to revenue 19.6, or a saving of over five and a half per cent. (Government applause.) He thought that was about as conclusive a showing of the care and economy with which those estimates had been prepared as could be offered. It was following out the lines of his hon. predecessor which he on many occasions had challenged his critics to say was not a fair and proper showing, and in acceptance of his proposition the new government were able to show a charge of only 19½ as compared with 25.

The next item was legislation, $34,525, as against $51,805 for last year, including the amount of the supplementaries; but it was only fair to point out that in last year's estimate for legislation an amount had to be provided for the general election, amounting to $14,000. But on the other hand, they had now to provide for five additional members' mileage. There was, however, a saving between last year's estimates and the next year of $17,000. Of course as he had said a considerable amount of that must be taken into account as not being necessary this year. The other chief saving was in matters connected with the house, about $3,000, which would arise from the different basis on which the restaurant had been placed.

Public institutions formerly $112,582, now are in for $111,610. He did not know whether it was necessary for him to point out that one very large item in the expenditure of the province on these institutions arose from the asylum for the insane. Although a new large wing had been recently built at a total cost of $60,000, it appeared that the additional room provided would almost all be taken up at once; and it might be seen how the number of these unfortunate people entrusted to our care has been increased by the fact that the government were obliged in providing for the maintenance of that asylum to ask for the sum of $11,200 more than for the current year. Of course there was no means of stopping that; they must do their duty by these unfortunate people, but it was a very heavy tax on the resources of the province to provide for that institution.

The next item was the hospitals, and was practically the same as last year, $50,700, as against $55,055. The decrease was made up by the salaries of certain medical gentlemen at various points which the government had decided to discontinue, considering that those places are now in a position to provide themselves with medical assistance, and that it was not fair to the people in the other parts of the province, many of whom are just as much, and some more, in need of assistance of that kind, and therefore the government had decided to discontinue some of them, leaving those only which would be found in the estimates. That accounted for the small decrease between the estimates of this year and next year for the medical service. He would like to point out the new method which the new government, with the approval of the house, proposed to adopt in regard to the subsidies and payments to hospitals. As honorable members are well aware, some hospitals which a few years ago received a large number of patients have practically dropped out of the race in regard to the amount of active help they are called upon to afford. On the other hand, new hospitals have sprung up in new places where they were badly needed, and the government has to aid them. Therefore the government propose now, with the consent of the house, instead of handing a lump sum to the hospitals, including from $8,000 to $10,000 in one case and $5,000 in other cases, to adopt an entirely different plan in regard to the dispensing of aid. It was proposed to give a grant of $500 to each hospital and then to allow the sum of 50 cents per head for each day that a patient is in the hospital, and it seemed to him that this was the fairest and most proper way of assisting these hospitals. By this means the hospital which attended to the greatest number of patients—that was, based upon the number of days each patient was in — would get a proportionately larger sum than those which treated only a few patients. Of course, he was free to admit it would disturb in some cases the normal regulations of those hospitals, but he did not think that would be a drawback. In some cases this public grant to these hospitals had come to be looked upon as a kind of sinecure, while very little of the amount contributed by the province went to the care of the sick or those disabled by accident, and the benefit to the province was not as great as it might be. Take the Montreal general hospital and the large hospitals in England, and we find that the general practitioners are willing for a merely nominal salary to be appointed house surgeons for the sake of the experience they get. This province seemed to reverse that order of things, and a position in a public hospital was looked on as a comfortable position for some medical man with a large salary. Of course, the administration of these hospitals would have to deal with the question in a public way. The government would distribute the amount in a different way, and the hospitals which attended to the largest number of patients would therefore be entitled to the largest sum.

Now they came to an item—one of the greatest importance—the item of education. Honorable gentlemen would find a sum of $289,612 in last year's estimates. This year it was found necessary to ask for $304,560 for that same purpose. The cost of this work appeared to be increasing—taking an average of one year with another—at the rate of 10 per cent., and it was only a question whether it would swamp the finances of the province or a change would have to be made in the educational system. What should be done was not for him now to state, but there was no doubt that within a year or two some change would have to be made. The honorable member for South East Kootenay, when acting as minister of education, pointed out the rapidity with which this item was growing, and said the matter would have to be looked in the face and some method adopted and the province relieved. Of course, the house wished to see the children receive a good education and he was sure there was not on either side any wish to stint that education, but this must be dealt with in some other manner than at present, and it was quite certain in one way or another they would have to make some re-arrangement of this educational question. Some people thought that the salaries of some grades of teachers were higher than they should be, consistent with the remuneration of people of both sexes in other employments. He did not pretend to say whether that view was well founded or not, but it was a question which in a year or two would have to be met by the house in one way or another.

Transport of officers on duty and matters of that kind, and remittances and all charges of that character, calls for $16,000, the same as last year, practically unchanged. In the revenue services there is considerable reduction, made up partly, as he had stated, by changing one and possibly two agencies now carried on by commission paid to the collector. They will be now transferred to salaries, the collections at the different agencies having so far increased that the government can now afford to pay salaries similar to those paid in other places and do away with the commission basis. So of course they appeared on the salary basis; and the revenue service is reduced by so much.

Before coming to the last item on the public estimates he would like to give a resume of the items in the present and next year for government and salaries, hospitals and education, revenue services and transport. In this year they amounted to $1,005,914, in the coming year they will amount to about $943,495, or a saving of about $62,000 for the year. (Government applause).

The other item in the list of expenditures is that for public works. This government had been accused of great parsimony in that they were going to starve the country and that all public works were going to be put out of hand. Now, this government had not pretended, and would not be justified, nor he was sure would a majority of the people of the province or of the members of the house say that they were justified in making an expenditure on public works such as was proposed on the estimates of the preceding year, but, he was not afraid of the comparison with the estimates of the hon. members opposite, when there were not such political exigencies as existed last year. But what did they find taking the average of public works for the past five years? The amounts were: 1894-5, $343,000; 1895-6, $323,000; 1896-7, $295,000; 1897-8, $395,000, 1898-9, $621,000, or an average of $335,400; while if last year was excluded, and the average of the other years was taken it would be found that notwithstanding all this talk about spending millions of dollars upon public works which was used to justify the piling up of debt, in all that period—the average amount expended on public works was only $339,000, practically the same amount the present government were asking them to vote to-day.

He would go back now to the comparison of percentage of money from borrowed sources and ordinary revenue, to which he had referred a short time ago, and as he then said, the percentage of expenditure on works paid out of borrowed money in 1897-8 amounted to 74.9 and in 1898-9 to 95.1. If the house approved the estimates of revenue and expenditure which were now laid before them they would find that the percentage of expenditure would only amount to 29.8, which they would see was less than one-

(Continued on page 6.)

HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Importers of...

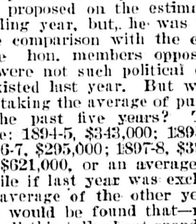
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,

MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.



GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED

LYE

BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

LONDON ENG. E.W.GILLETT. CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

FILIPINO AGITATORS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—E. R. Deries and M. Riviera, who came to this country from the Philippines to join Agoncillo at Washington, passed through Chicago today for Montreal. They say they intend to continue the trip around the world and agitate the insurgents' cause in the European countries and wherever they can obtain a hearing.

SPAIN'S SOLATIUM.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A separate bill appropriating $20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed to-day by the house under suspension of the rules.

Lectured on Citizenship.—"The idea of Citizenship—How Best to Develop it" was the subject of a very interesting lecture by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron in Emmanuel Baptist church school room last evening. There was a very large attendance, every seat in the cosy little school room being filled. President Preston Coates of the B.Y.P.U. briefly introduced the speaker. Miss Cameron carefully and fully took her hearers over the citizenship that prevailed in the ancient kingdoms of Rome and Greece, comparing it with that of the more modern Christian times. She believed and explained that it was by taking the best features out of both of these two widely differing epochs that the best citizens could be formed. The lecturer believed that this was a time of great importance and that all the agencies of the press, pulpit and platform should unite to create a public sentiment that would lead to a higher and better ideal of true citizenship. She concluded with a strong and eloquent appeal to her hearers to individually work toward that end. A hearty round of applause greeted the speaker at the conclusion and after a vote of thanks to Miss Cameron the young people adjourned.

DIED.

LE LIEVRE—At the family residence, 61 Quadra street, on the 20th inst., Annie Selina Kate Le Lievre, relict of the late Lyndon Le Lievre, a native of London, England, aged 56 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYPPESWYK

17 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C.

Boarding and day school for girls. Kindergarten. Primary classes for young children.

Conducted by Miss Green and Miss Dawson.

Commencing March 1st,

Terms on Application.

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell at the

LANSDOWNE : HOUSE

Thursday, Feb. 23 at 11 a.m.

Stock, Shop Furniture and Fixtures.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Velvets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Collars, Buttons, Fancy Goods, etc., Fixtures and Furniture, Show Cases, Large Mirrors, Wax Heads, Dress Forms, Umbrella Stand, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Curtains, Poles, Blinds, Window Stands, Hangers, Lamps, Office Desk, Letter Press, Cash Drawer, Air Tight Heater, Taylor Safe, etc.

WM. T. HARDAKER Auctioneer.

Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Dardanelles Mining & Milling Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

Proxies for voting at the said meeting must be deposited with the Secretary at least 72 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

FRED. PETERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE

THE

SS. Alpha,

653 TONS.

Now lying at Spratt's wharf, Victoria. Is in thorough running order, having just come off slip at Esquimalt, where she was thoroughly overhauled and painted.

For further particulars apply to
PICKFORD & BLACK,
Vancouver,
or to A. H. B. Macgowan, agent, Vancouver.

ATLIN LAKE AND BENNETT LAKE

MINING DIVISION.

GORE, BURNET & CO.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

Will shortly open a branch office at Atlin.

Mineral claims surveyed, examined and reported on. Titles searched.

Real estate and mining property bought and sold, claims located, prospected and developed for clients.

Victoria office room 2, Five Sisters block.
T. S. GORE.
H. BURNET.
J. H. McGREGOR.

CLASSIFED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday, J. G. Taylor, secretary.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. hall. Englishmen welcome.

WANTED.

WANTED—Lady cook to do plain cooking. Apply 57 View street. Wages, $30. f21

WANTED—General servant. Apply Mrs. Andrew Gray, Catherine street, Victoria West. f21

WANTED—A situation as chambermaid. Address M., Colonist office. f21

WANTED—A position as governess or companion; no objection to country. Address A. W. G., Colonist office. f21

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged colored woman to do light housework; a good home of more object than wages. Address "Annie D.," care Colonist office.

WANTED—Situation as cook or to do housework; has experience in those lines. Kamazaki, Japanese Mission, 133 Johnson street, city. f21

WANTED—By a lady with three children, board and lodging in private family; state price and locality. F. L., this office. f21

WANTED—Comfortable home for little boy, 9, in Christian family; $10 per month. L. L., this office. f21

WANTED—To buy, schooner of from 30 to 60 tons, for cash. Reply, stating particulars, to Percy E. Fair, Vancouver. f19

WANTED—Situation as customs clerk or assistant bookkeeper; good references. Address "Neophite," Colonist office. f19

WANTED—A mother's help or nurse girl. Apply to Mrs. Stephens, Robert street, Victoria West. f15

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. jy12

TO LET OR LEASE.

A COMFORTABLE furnished room with board. 70 Princess avenue. f21

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms; all modern conveniences; Market street. Apply 119 Superior street, James Bay. f19

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. The Pleasanton, 38 Birdcage Walk. f19

TO LET—Large furnished front room and kitchen; suitable for housekeeping. Apply 105 Pandora street. f19

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Single, en suite or unfurnished. 90 Douglas street. f18

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS in suite, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street; also double phaeton for sale. 97 Quadra street. f16

TO RENT—Stevens' hotel; furnished, with first-class orchard, driving shed, stable and paddock. Apply to John Stevens, on the premises. f7

TO LET—A seven-roomed cottage with hot and cold water, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Corner Quadra and Fort streets. f17

TO RENT FOR TEN YEARS—An improved sheep farm of 125 acres, (50 acres) fifty acres seeded down; fine dwelling house of eight rooms; 200 fruit trees beginning to bear; wharf, church, school and post office in the vicinity; a fine opening for a summer hotel, as there is none on Pender; C. P. N. steamer calls Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sundays; rent, $200 (two hundred dollars) per annum. Apply to W. Grimmer, Pender Island, B. C. f18

FOR SALE.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, 30c. doz.; special prices in Manitoba creamery and dairy butter, hams, bacon, lard, salt pork, beans, heads, ribs, etc: Robert Eccles, City Market. f21

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow; good milker and quiet. James W. Meldram, Douglas street. f21

FOR SALE—Four horses, 1,150 lbs.; good to work single or double. R. W. Magetts, 37 Kane street. f18

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Fine old violin. At Lombard's, Fort street. f16

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cottage, with 3 acres of land; fine road; 3 miles from post office; first-class chicken ranch. B., 82 Douglas street. f11

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Lady's fur boa. Please return to this office. f19

LOST—A gold signet ring, with blood-stone with crest cut in. Finder will be rewarded on returning to Colonist office.

STRAYED—From Mr. Mathew's residence, Lampson street, Esquimalt, a yellow and white collie pup; answers to the name of "Laddie." Anyone returning same will be rewarded. f21

LOST—On Friday, a presentation football cap; velvet plush, gold lace and tassel with monogram K. C. S., 1885-6. Please return to Colonist office. f21

FOUND—On Friday, a large black dog. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply 13 South road. f21

...BY REQUEST...

COWEN'S

"Rose Maiden,"

IN INSTITUTE HALL.

Wednesday February 22, at 8:30

—BY—

CHORAL UNION,

—AND—

ORCHESTRA of 20 PERFORMERS

Soloists: Miss Sophie McNiffe, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Messrs. Cave, Kingham, Goodwin and Barton. Conductor, Mr. W. Greig. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats at Lombard's.

SILVER DUST

Washing Powder

Half Pound Packet, - 5 cents
One Pound Packet, - 10 cents

FOR SALE BY

...JAMESON...

GROCER,

33 Fort Street, - - Telephone 128

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

City Solicitor Mason Gives an Opinion Against Ald. Langley's Qualification.

Variety of Subj cts Dealt With at Last Evening's Meeting of the City Council.

Ald. MacGregor, elected yesterday to fill the vacancy in the city council caused by the resignation of Mr. J. E. Phillips, last evening took his seat, and was appointed to his predecessor's places on the various committees. Now there will probably be another vacancy, for Ald. Langley, the member for South Ward, whose qualification has been disputed, failed to take his seat last evening, and the city solicitor reported that in his opinion the alderman was not qualified.

The meeting of the council was a long one, but most of the time was occupied in discussing questions of minor importance.

Reports were received from Mr. W. W. Northcott, giving the result of the voting on the Market Hall Fire By-Law and the election in Central Ward.

Andrew Gray, with respect to casting contract, asked for reconsideration of the tenders in order that his company might secure a share of the work. His Worship failed to see on what grounds he could refer this matter back to the council, as the contract had already been awarded and signed. The committee had recommended that the contract be awarded to the Albion Iron Works, which the council had done, and to attempt to interfere now would lay the council open to an action at law.

The letter was laid on the able.

A. J. Pineo called attention to a nuisance near Belmont avenue in the form of stagnant water, concerning which a report will be asked from the city engineer.

The city engineer reported that the sidewalk on North Chatham street from Stanley avenue east, asked for by J. W. Wescott, would cost $115; that the crossing asked for on Store street opposite Telegraph street was badly wanted and would cost $66; that the ground was too wet to do the work on North Pembroke street asked for by Wm. Emery and twenty-nine others, and in re the communication from Donald Graham and eighty-nine others requesting to have a sidewalk laid from the corner of Fernwood road and South road that the description given by the petitioners was not sufficiently clear to show what they wish done.

There was a very long discussion as to the necessity or otherwise of the Chatham street sidewalk.

Ald. Hayward pointed out that the Mayor had stated at the beginning of the year that there would be but $15,000 for street work this year. If this was the case the council should meet as a street committee and prepare a comprehensive scheme of street improvement and not spend money here and there without enquiry. He would also like to see the street roller at work.

It was finally decided to take up the report clause by clause.

The question of the Chatham street sidewalk was referred to the street committee, also the clause referring to North Pembroke street. It was decided to construct the Store street crossing at once, and the petition of Donald Graham and others was referred back to the petitioners for further particulars.

The city engineer also wrote as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen,—I beg to direct your attention to the fact that the description of he "permanent sidewalk limits" as published in the reports of the council proceedings, is not so worded as to correctly describe the boundary intended (apparently) to be defined.

It would be impracticable to establish the limits on the ground as described in the published reports.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

It was pointed out that this could be amended when the by-law came before the council.

The city engineer recommended that the rock crushed be put to work again at the park to crush the rock already blasted and that more rock be blasted out. A requisition for $500 would be put in for the work.

Another long discussion took place as to whether the crusher should be sent to the park or the head of Johnson street, and after getting badly mixed up with motions and amendments the report was adopted.

The city solicitor reported that the Mayor and aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Langley, were duly qualified to hold their seats. Ald. Langley holds a half interest in a lot assessed at $1,800, but there was a mortgage of $1,000 on it until January, when it was lifted. The act requires that to qualify for alderman a man must be the owner of property of the value of $500 above encumbrances six months previous to the election. The report was received and filed.

J. H. Frank and forty-nine others asked that the name of Chatham street between Cook and Blanchard streets be changer to Caledonia avenue.

Mayor Redfern explained that the council had no power to rename streets. The solicitor had asked the Attorney-General to introduce an amendment to the act to enable the council to rename streets, but the Attorney-general had said it was too late.

The petitioners will be notified of the steps taken by the council.

A similar petition from residents of Chatham street between Blanchard and Douglas streets took the same course.

Twelve tenders were received for brass fittings for the water works, as follows: George Watson, $2,015; Caldwell Bros., Tacoma, $1,685; J. H. Warner & Co., $1,865.30; Wm. Bowness, $2,045; Walter S. Fraser & Co., $2,850; Hickman, Tye Co., $2,213.50; C. M. Cookson, $2,000; John Boyd, Vancouver, $1,689.75 (but no guarantee to deliver within time specified); Nicholles & Renouf, $2,070; E. G. Prior & Co., $1,777.89 (rejected, not being according to specifications); Darling Bros., Montreal, $2,174.44, or $1,674 if Weaver valves were accepted, instead of Champion valves as called for in specifications. The tender of Mr. Henshaw, of Vancouver was thrown [illegible] as it was not in accondance with the specifications.

The contract was awarded to J. H. Warner & Co., as John Boyd & Co. could not guarantee delivery in the time specified.

The fire wardens recommended that Mr. Sorby's plans for the upper Yates street fire hall be accepted, provided the building can be built for the price specified, $3,200; that the plans be prepared for tendering on, and that $3,000 be appropriated for the proposed changes in the market building for fire hall purposes, the work to be done by day labor. The fire wardens also recommended that the fire underwriters be informed of the improvements being made in the department, and that the question of greater water pressure and a permanent fire department would be considered.

The report was adopted.

The special committee on sidewalks reported that the trestle sidewalks on Douglas street were safe. The report was received.

The Loan By-Law was introduced and read a first time.

In accordance with motions of which notice had been given it was decided to call for tenders for street sprinkling and for the removal of garbage.

The council adjourned until Wednesday evening, when the permanent sidewalks and loan by-laws will receive further consideration.

'Not a Question About it,'

The World's Best.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Sealed Lead Packets Only. 40c, 50c, 60c. By Grocers Everywhere

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

Death of an Old Timer—Bridegroom for Victoria—Leaving for Cuba.

Nanaimo, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The ship Indiana, bound for Union from Departure Bay, put into harbor for shelter last night.

Miss Grieves, injured in the Trent river disaster six months ago, has been taken to the Nanaimo hospital for special treatment.

M. Wamsley, of Hemans & Wamsley, will leave in a few days for Cuba on account of ill health.

Miss Keddy will be married to-morrow morning to Geo. Fletcher of Victoria.

A local branch of the Typographical Union was organized here to-day.

Mrs. John Hamilton, an old time British Columbian, died this morning, aged 74.

A BAG OF SOVEREIGNS.

Golden Bait Tempted Vancouver Men to Part With Their Interests in Salmon Traps.

Fear That Operations of New Combine May Cut Off Supply From Fraser River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The big combine to purchase Puget Sound salmon traps excites great interest here, as it affects the salmon industry of British Columbia. The only British Columbian concern directly affected is the Anacortes Packing Co., of which Messrs. Winch & Bowen are the principals. This company, it is stated, receive $140,000 for their cannery and plant. Mr. Winch left for Seattle on Sunday, presumably to close the deal. The Pacific Coast Packing Co. received some $3,000 from the people with whom they are associated in traps and locations for goodwill and money invested. Their partners in these traps are so fearful that Messrs. Wilson and Bain would hang out for a larger sum that they carried $3,000 in gold sovereigns into Mr. Wilson's office in a valise and dumped it on the table in front of the astonished canneryman. The temptation could not be withstood. It is stated that already men who know where there are trap locations not taken up are rushing off to the Sound to locate them, and it is feared by cannerymen here that outsiders will be so eager to get locations to sell to the millionaires that the whole Sound will be so trapped that no fish can come up the Fraser. As a rule the trap combine is not looked upon with favor by the British Columbia canners here.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

American Soldiers' Hardships in Exploration—Foreign Doctors' Complaint—The Nell Wrecked.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The steamer Cutch arrived from the North yesterday bringing the following news in brief:

Lieut. Castner, Fourth United States Infantry, arrived at Dawson on the 28th of January. He started a year ago to explore the interior and find an all-American trail to the Yukon. Three others were assigned to the same duty, but all failed. Castner walked 2,500 miles on ice and snow. The party becoming short of supplies first lived on half rations, then quarter rations. Then they killed their mules and ate them. In desperate straits, they built a raft and floated down the river, living on berries and squirrels. They were then shipwrecked, losing everything, and when at the point of starvation were discovered by Indians who provisioned them and guided them to a mining camp. Castner found all the maps incorrect.

American physicians are making strenuous objections to not being allowed to practise in the Yukon, after building up lucrative business, and being established in the country. They say that they gave $1,000 to a Canadian lawyer, who guaranteed to quash the objectionable law but left with the money instead.

The steamer Nell of Port Simpson was wrecked in a storm of last week on the rocks near Metlakatla harbor.

Sam Huff, a stage driver, bought a turkey raised and killed at Harrison Hot Springs. He gave the turkey to the Chinese cook of the hotel to dress and states the cook handed it back with two gold nuggets found in the crop.

A traveller from Trail says the lead furnace of the Trail smelter will be blown in in a few days.

At a meeting of the license board numerous transfers were asked for and granted, but some very strong language was used regarding the traffic in licenses.

It is now morally certain that the boys Howison and Fisher have been drowned. Their canoe, game bag and luncheon have been found on the lake.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

MR. COLE ENDORSES

The Report of His Cure of Rheumatism.

By Dodd's Kidney Pills When Every Other Tried Remedy Had Failed—His Case was Exceptionally Severe but Quickly Yielded to Dodd's Kidney Pills

Windsor, Feb. 20.—Mr. F. M. Cole, whose case was reported in the Canadian newspapers last week, was met by a friend on the street a couple of evenings ago.

"Hello! Is this true that I have been reading about you being cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills?" asked his friend.

"Why, certainly it's true. Otherwise I should never have permitted it to be published," answered Mr. Cole.

"And did Dodd's Kidney Pills really cure you, or was it your doctor's medicine?"

"I was taking no doctor's medicine. I wasn't using anything except Dodd's Kidney Pills. Therefore it could be nothing else but Dodd's Kidney Pills that cured me."

"Was it a mild case of Rheumatism?"

"Not by any means! It was, on the contrary, an exceptionally severe one. I suffered more than I can describe. I tried several of the remedies that were recommended as being 'sure to cure' me. But although one or two of them gave me temporary relief, none went anywhere near curing e.

"When a friend urged me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills I demurred. I believed they were no better than the other remedies I had used. However, I bought a box and began to use them.

"I soon began to feel easier. My sleep came back; the terrible pains vanished, and four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made my cure complete and thorough. I cannot speak too highly of them, and I shall recommend every sufferer from Rheumatism to use them, knowing they will positively cure."

PERSONAL.

C. E. Jones, the People's Popular Pharmacist, wishes it stated that he is not the gentleman of similar name who has been mentioned in connection with a disputed claim against the government for stenographer's fees.

C. F. Cotton, of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Senator Reid and wife, of Cariboo, are at the Driard.

E. Hutcherson, of Ladner's, is a guest at the Oriental.

Hector McKenzie is down from Port Simpson and is at the Victoria.

K. K. Peiser, secretary of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, of Rossland, is on his way to Montreal and New York, where he goes in the interest of his company, is visiting his brother-in-law, J. H. Franck. Mrs. Peiser is accompanying him on his trip.

Eight Hours a Day.—Harry Cowan, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and James Wilks, the secretary of the union at Rossland, were in the city yesterday for the purpose of interviewing the government on matters pertaining to labor. Their chief object, it is understood, is to have a bill introduced respecting an eight-hour day for labor.

Death of Mrs. LeLievre.—The death occurred yesterday at her residence, 61 Quadra street, of Mrs. Le Lievre, relict of the late Lyndon Le Lievre. The deceased was a native of London, aged 56 years, came to Victoria in 1862, her husband being a prominent educationalist of the early days. She leaves a family of two daughters and five sons to mourn her loss.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ¼-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel

as follows, viz.,

"Tees," February 15
"Danube" February 22

And from Vancouver at 12 noon on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. Moana sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Mch. 8, at 2 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents. San Francisco.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry

No. 2 D'ly.	No. 4 Sat.	TIME TABLE. Effective Nov. 19, 1898.	No. 1 D'ly.	No. 3 Sat.
NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
9:00	3:00	De. Victoria Ar.	12:n.	6:25
9:30	3:29	Goldstream	11:33	5:59
10:19	4:14	Shawnigan Lake	10:42	5:08
10:58	4:45	Duncans	10:04	4:37
p.m.				
12:30	6:06	Nanaimo	8:46	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar. Wellington De.	8:25	3:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

is the popular line between East and West.

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Speed, 18 knots; tonnage, 1,117

8:00 p.m.	Lv.....Victoria.....Ar	3:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	....Port Townsend....	12:30 p.m.
2:30 a.m.	.......Seattle.......	10:05 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	Ar.....Tacoma.....Lv	8:00 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt.

Adelphi building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors. Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the Institute.

Address REV. W. E. H. ELLISON, Harbor Chaplain.

CREAMERIES
BUTTER FACTORIES,
LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle......

The E B EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agent Victoria and Vancouver

FOR MEN ONLY!

...AT..

45 JOHNSON ST.

Until new premises are completed we will make men's clothing at prices that defy Eastern competition.

A call will convince you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Thomas Bros. and Grant.

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island— Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Froday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria — Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass —Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY

..AND..

SOO PACIFIC LINE

The Most Direct Route to all points East and South East

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars to

MINNEAPOLIS, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON

Without Change

Tickets to and from all points in Europe

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address

B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from all

EUROPE ..VIA..

St John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's Wharf

Thursday, February 16th,

...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, WRANGEL

and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On the 18th of February at 8 p.m.

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria

........THE........

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass In a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City. Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

-- TO --

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways between Dyea and Crater Lake

These Tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four fifths of it this year.

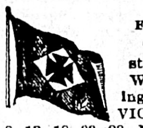
Old : Yukoners : Employ : This : Route : Almost : Exclusively

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enables us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, No Extra Expense for Bonding No Trouble. No Delays. For rates and full particulars apply to

Dodwell & Co. Ld., R. P. Rithet & Co Ld. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. Ld

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Apr. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 5 and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p.m. Feb. 14, Mar. 1, 16, 31, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND

Steamer

GLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo......Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.........Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.......Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria......Tuesday 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. a15

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily. Arrive daily.
8:00 p.m..CITY OF KINGSTON..4:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS

to DYEA and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.

STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle,"

—SAILS FOR—

Dyea and Skagway

direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

For rates and information apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd

64 Government street, Agents. Telephone 580.

ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

KLONDIKE-YUKON and ATLIN TRAFFIC

The Canadian Development Co, Limited

Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

No. 14 of 1898.

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada. The British Columbia Admiralty District. Richard Williamson and Robert Hardy Williamson, carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. Williamson & Son, plaintiffs, against the ship "Manauense." Action to enforce mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the order of the Exchequer court of Canada, the British Columbia Admiralty district, made in the above entitled action on the 19th day of January, 1899, and to a commission for sale issued on the said 19th day of January, 1899, to William Arthur Ward, Esq., as receiver in the said action, tenders will be received up to noon of Monday, the 27th day of February, 1899, for the purchase of the British steam screw ship

"MANAUENSE"

Registered at the port of Liverpool, England, official number 70709, now lying at the port of Esquimalt, B. C., also of the British steam screw ship "May," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107450, now lying in Vancouver harbor; also of the British steam screw ship "Vera," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107449, now lying at the port of Vancouver, B. C.

Full particulars of the above named vessels may be obtained either from the undersigned or from William Arthur Ward, Esq., receiver herein.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of January, 1899.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS, Solicitors for the Receiver.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1860.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The adjournment of the Anglo-American commission until midsummer indicates that in the opinion of both parties some of the open questions will bear further discussion before action is taken. Until an authoritative statement is made as to what points are in dispute and why no solution of the difficulties has been reached, it would be manifestly unwise to make any criticism. Such an explanation will likely be forthcoming at an early day. We shall not be surprised if, after a short session of parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier brings about a dissolution and appeals to the country to sustain his ministry in the position it has taken at Washington. The present session of congress expires by the efflux time on March 4th, and it would be impossible to secure the passage of any treaty through the senate by that date. Therefore matters would be just as far ahead if the negotiations were not concluded before some time next summer. Under these circumstances the Laurier ministry might deem it a shrewd political move to take the course indicated. The people of Canada will watch with great interest and not a little anxiety to see if great Imperial questions are to be made a stalking horse by the Liberal leaders.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Both the evening papers in Vancouver have been discussing the question of education and appear to have hit upon a matter upon which they can agree. Their idea is that the public ought not to attempt to give more than a good, sound elementary education. To this the Colonist subscribes. The original plan of the free school party in the East was only to do this, but one subject after another has been added to the common school curriculum, until it is positively weighted down with branches, that can never bear any fruit worth talking about. In this respect the free school system, not only in most parts of Canada but even to a greater degree in the United States, is like a tree that needs thorough and discriminate pruning. Too much is being attempted, and as a consequence too little is being accomplished.

There is such a thing as educating young people above their station, that is, not above the station in life in which they are born, but that which they can hope to fill. It is hardly necessary to say that in this country birth counts for very little. It is a good thing to be well born, that is, to be born of parents who are sound physically and morally. Therein is the only true aristocracy of blood, and it is just as likely to be found in the cottage of the workman as in the palace of the millionaire. Holding these views, the Colonist will not be misunderstood in what it says about educating youth above their station. The public school curriculum should be so arranged that a youth can go into the world during his teens with sufficient knowledge of elementary subjects to enable him to engage in any ordinary line of work or business. When education to this extent has been given, the duty of the state ceases. If the youth has the taste for higher education, if he desires instruction in special branches, he will find a way to get it as thousands did before free schools were ever heard of. Let any man who has reached middle age allow his mind to run back over the boys with whom he went to school, in the days when each parent had to pay for the tuition of his children, and he will find that the majority of those who received higher education in those days, and made use of it, were not the sons of the wealthy. The boy who wants a higher education will discover ways to get it, and it is of no value to one who does not care to make an effort to obtain it.

THE BROADENING OF CANADA.

Miss Flora L. Shaw, of the London Times, has been lecturing in London on "The Klondike." In the course of her remarks she made the following observations, which are an interesting contribution to the literature of that great subject, which we have referred to many times in these columns as "the Broadening of Canada."

Imagine this district thrown fully open, hydraulic machinery everywhere at work upon the gold-bearing streams, and mountains tested for low-grade, gold-bearing rocks, the silver, the nickel and the copper which are known to exist brought forth, the coal, the gas, and the petroleum-bearing beds of the Mackenzie district, of which the foundational tar sands have been already shown to stretch in width for about 300 miles and in length north and south for about 1,000 miles developed, no less than the agricultural and pastoral possibilities (which she considers greater than anyone else has yet ventured to predict) and try then to think of the needs and the activities of the hardy northern population that will be born and bred upon the land. They will not be a race that will let go their hold, nor are their forerunners of to-day likely to loose the grip which an accident has led them to fasten on the Klondike * * * None of us are blind to the shifting which has of late taken place of the axis of political interest from the western to the eastern hemisphere, and the wide horizon of Imperial possibility grows wider to the thought that in most provinces yet unmade British generations yet unborn will have the opportunity to affirm the influence of our race in that new civilization of the Pacific ocean with which the coming century promises to enrich the record of the world.

Nothing is more worthy of being kept prominently before the eyes of the world, than the important matters, which Miss Shaw so vividly sketches in the above extract. Last year, in commenting upon the first reports of the riches of Klondike, the Colonist said it was a great thing for Canada that so much wealth had been discovered in its extreme northwest, because it would lead to the settlement and exploitation of all the vast region between these gold fields and the regions at present occupied. Abundant evidence has been given that this will be the result. It was the glory of Sir John Macdonald's career that he foresaw the possibilities of a United Canada, and having made the bond of union extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, strengthened it with steel. Have we men in public life to-day who can rise to the magnificent opportunity of the hour and develop a policy that will open the vast region in the North to civilization? This is the supreme question in Canada at this time. All others are as nothing compared with it. The distance from Winnipeg to Dawson City in a direct line must be fully 2,500 miles. Every foot of it is across our own territory, and nearly the whole vast region, though habitable and abounding in immense natural resources, is unoccupied. What greater ambition can the public men of Canada ask than to make this mighty territory contribute to the welfare of mankind and the glory of the Empire?

We think we can safely assure the public that the war now being waged between musical people in the newspapers of this city will not lead to bloodshed. "It's only a way they've got." They are so busy looking after harmony in their own particular line that they must have some discord in other directions. There is a story told of a man who persisted in standing up at a public performance, much to the annoyance of those sitting behind him. He paid no attention to calls of "Sit down," but subsided quickly when some one ejaculated: "Let him alone, honey; he's just a tailor resting himself." People who write about music belong very often in the same category as those interesting creatures of whom the poet wrote: "Let dogs delight to bark and bite, each other's blood a-spillin', Let bears and lions growl and fight as much as they are willin'." Ordinary people work off their cantankerousness in their everyday business. Musicians cannot. But speaking in all seriousness, if our musical friends cannot take each other's criticisms in a better spirit, the newspapers will have to close their columns to criticisms entirely, and that will hurt worse than anything.

The Winnipeg Tribune defends Mr. Joseph Martin for accepting a retainer from the C.P.R. We are at a loss to see why such a defence is necessary. There can be no possible objection to any private individual accepting such a retainer, but there would be a serious objection to the Attorney-General of British Columbia being the salaried solicitor of this or any other railway corporation. It is alleged that Mr. Martin has not severed his relation to the C. P. R. If he has not done so, he ought to at once or resign his office. In view of the existence of a report that he is still under salary, he ought to take the earliest possible opportunity to deny it, if it is not true.

Much interest is taken in Ontario in the charge made against the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk that they have granted the Standard Oil Company discriminating rates and thereby put Canadian oil producers at a disadvantage. An appeal is to be made to the railway committee of the cabinet. It is said that so far no evil effects have been felt, either by domestic producers or the public, from this discrimination; but everybody has a wholesome dread of this great American monopoly, and will support any effort to prevent it from getting its tentacles around Canadian industries.

When the Mail and Empire quotes Mr. Joseph Martin with approval, it is time people began to ask where they are at. The Toronto paper approves of Mr. Martin's views of an all-Canadian route to the Yukon; that is, it agrees with him in calling it "a crazy scheme." When the Mail and Empire and Mr. Joseph Martin know more about British Columbia than they do at present, their opinions upon this matter will be worth something. At present they are expressed only for a purpose, and are not the result of intelligent study of the situation.

There will probably be nothing this year to correspond with the Yukon rush of last spring, and it is just as well that there should not; but the indications are that the business of that portion of the Dominion during the coming season will be enormous. The White Pass railway and the steamboat companies ought to reap a harvest.

We have an interesting letter relating to the working of mines on Sunday, and would like to publish it, but the writer omitted to send his name, which is imperative in all cases as a protection, and is of special value in a case where facts are stated that may be controverted. Will the writer of the letter kindly enclose his card?

Nobody seems to have a good word to say for the estimates. They disappoint every one. Rumors are thick of dissensions in the government ranks because of the meagreness of some of the proposed votes. Outside of the house the expression of disaffection among government supporters is both loud and deep.

All applications from company promoters for concessions and privileges in the Soudan are being refused, because, as a semi-official announcement says, the country, owing to the poverty of its sparse population, cannot yet return interest upon investments.

The habit is to refer to Sir Richard Cartwright as an old man; yet he is fifteen years the junior of Sir Charles Tupper and fourteen years the junior of Sir Oliver Mowat.

The Times says that no doubt the government feel keenly the necessity for cutting salaries. Their sorrow has certainly been unspeakable. They were not quite sorry enough to cut their own pay, however.

All accounts agree that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is developing unexpected ability as the new leader of the Liberal party in the British parliament. He appears to possess that greatest of all qualities in a politician—namely, tact.

The Globe thinks that Mr. Martin congratulates himself because he is not a civil servant. There is the authority of Mr. Price Ellison for saying that he is most un-civil.

A government bill provides for a special commissioner for Atlin, and rumor connects the name of Mr. A. L. Belyea with the appointment.

There is talk of a bicycle trust. This does not mean that you can get trusted for your bicycle this season any better than you could last.

CURRENT COMMENT

MR. BOSTOCK.

Hewitt Bostock seems to have been in better luck in Nelson than was his lot while visiting in Kaslo. There he had two or three gentlemen of ability and brains, like the Hon. Fred. Peters and E. V. Bodwell, to assist him, and his meeting was more successful. As a consequence, perhaps, he was in a most promising mood. He thought there that the Joint High Commission at Washington would take the duty off lead, which had cost the Slocan $750,000 last year. He also announced that Postmaster-General Mulock had issued instructions for a direct mail service over the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and he hoped to be able to secure an appropriation for public buildings at Nelson during the coming session. He also favored increased representation for Kootenay, but again failed to show how he would bring it about. Whatever Mr. Bostock intends to do for the Kootenays had better be done quickly, for if there be any value in the assurances of many of his quondam supporters, his opportunities will not last beyond the life of the present house.—Kaslo Prospector.

TAXES PAID BY MINES.

British Columbia is rapidly becoming noted for its productive mines. The province exacts a tax on the output of lode mines. The minister of mines recently made a return to the legislature in compliance with a resolution requesting information as to the amounts paid by the several mines in the shape of a tax on their output. The ground covered in the reply is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The reply shows that official reports often are damaging to popular fallacies. It has been frequently stated that the Payne mine was the largest producer of values in British Columbia. The reply of the minister of mines does not bear out this assertion. It does show, however, that the Le Roi for the fiscal year mentioned above headed the list by paying $7,528.45, against $6,124.92 the previous year. Next in amount is the Payne, $5,922.56, in 1898, and $2,409.04 in 1897. The Silver King is third, $4,411 and and $2,679.10. Then follows the Whitewater, $2,398.28; Ruth, $2,273.76; Reco, $1,378.58; Cariboo Hydraulic, $1,327.67; Slocan Star, $1,299.93. These are all that paid in excess of $1,000. There are 85 mines that paid less than $1,000, the chief of which are the Idaho, $898.21; the Cariboo (Camp McKinney), $840.50; No. 1. Slocan, $573.78; Last Chance, $541.91; North Star, $531.55; Enterprise, $491.14; Noble Five, $400.68; Iron Mask, $356.61.—Rossland Miner.

MR. McPHILLIPS' BILL.

Text of His Measure to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act."

2. Section 3 of chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the "Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899," is hereby amended by adding the following subsection:

"(7.) Every person who is not less than eighteen years of age and who is not a British subject upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject before a commissioner, notary public, justice of the peace or other officer therefor, in the form of the Schedule A to this act, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a British subject and free miner under this act, and shall be considered a free miner under this act upon taking out a free miner's certificate as long as such certificate remains in force. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable."

3. It shall not be hereafter competent for any person, joint stock company or corporation to record any claim, unless it be that such person or his agent shall, when recording any such claim or applying for any lease, make a declaration in the form of the Schedule B to this act, before a commissioner, notary public, justice of the peace or other officer appointed therefor, declaring that in the case of a British subject or of a person who has declared his intention of becoming a British subject, in whose name any such record is sought or lease applied for that he is of the full age of eighteen years and is by birth or naturalization a British subject, or has declared his intention of becoming a British subject; and the making of such declaration shall be held to legally establish the fact that such person is a British subject, or has declared his intention of becoming a British subject, and, unless it be in the case of a joint stock company or corporation, the agent of the company or corporation recording a claim or applying for a lease, shall produce to the mining recorder or other agent of the Crown, a certificate showing that such company or corporation is authorized to carry on business in this province, and the production of such certificate shall be held to legally establish the fact that such company or corporation is authorized to carry on business in this province by being duly incorporated in this province.

4. Any person not a British subject by birth or naturalization, and any licensed or registered company under the laws of this province, having a free miner's certificate is confirmed in the same from the date of the issue thereof until the expiry thereof, and all claims taken up, recorded, or any interest acquired in any claims thereunder, and all leases granted shall, so far as any such certificate was necessary to support the same, be held to be legally and validly taken up, recorded or acquired.

5. This act shall not be construed to prevent any persons not British subjects, nor any joint stock company licensed or registered, from acquiring any claims or holding any interest therein by purchase or by inheritance, devise or bequest, and all such persons, joint stock companies and corporations licensed or registered shall be entitled only to the issue to them of free miner's certificates to support title acquired in manner aforesaid, which free miner's certificates may be issued at any time.

SCHEDULE "A."

Declaration of Intention.

I, , of , a subject (or citizen) of solemnly and sincerely declare, that it is my honest intention to become a British subject, and to renounce forever all other allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatsoever; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me, at , this day of , A.D. 189 .

Commissioner or J. P.

(Signature of declarant.)

SCHEDULE "B."

CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.
To Wit:

I, A. B., solemnly declare that I am (or the agent of who is)of the full age of eighteen years, and a British subject by (birth or naturalization, as the case may be) (or, and have) (or has) declared my (or his) intention of becoming a British subject (as the case may be).

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at this day of , A.D.

MR. MULOCK A HUMBUG.

His Postal Savings Represent Money Sweated from the Mail Carriers.

From the Toronto Evening Mail.

The St. John Sun has been comparing some of the claims put forth on behalf of "I, William Mulock," by his puffery bureau, and the figures given in the public accounts recently issued. And it will be no surprise to learn that the discrepancies are very great. The claims of the puffery bureau were that he greatly reduced the expense, to such an extent indeed that whereas formerly there had been an annual deficit of some $700,000, hereafter there would be no deficit—the department would be self-sustaining. Now the fact is that Mulock has only reduced the expenditure by about $90,000, of which $81,000 has been "sweated" out of small stage drivers. The steamships and railways, which are the large mail carriers, are getting more than ever. The revenue, it is true, shows a considerable increase, but by far the greater part of that increase was clearly the result of the sale of the new issues of stamps to stamp collectors, and was consequently not normal, but accidental. It will be borne in mind that Mulock has within two years issued (including the Mercator projection monstrosity) no less than four issues of stamps—a full set of one issue alone costing over $16. As there are a million and a half of stamp collectors in the world, it can easily be understood how this changing and rechanging of the stamp issues brought Mulock revenue—though no self-respecting Canadian can be proud of the fact. It is a method of raising revenue heretofore only resorted to by the Central American states and similar governments, and rigidly eschewed by all governments claiming to be decent. For the sake of a temporary gain of three or four hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Mulock has put Canada in the same category as Costa Rica, Honduras and Liberia.

The Sun points out further:

"Mr. Mulock made the mistake of assuming that the revenue of 1897-8 was normal and would be sustained. He already fixed his error. The revenue for the six months since the end of the last fiscal years was $130,000 short of the receipts for the same part of the previous year. If the rate of postage had been maintained until the end of next June, Mr. Mulock stood to be $260,000 short in his receipts compared with last year. The loss represents the special gain from the sale in 1897 of stamps that were not used for letters. Deducting this abnormal element, we do not find anything remarkable in Mr. Mulock's revenue showing."

Mr. Mulock has turned out to be a large-sized humbug. In spite of all the efforts of his puffery bureau and the subsidized press, the public are "onto him" very decidedly. His working of the jubilee stamp swindle, and his recent attempt to get out of the redeeming the three-cent stamps sold to the public, have brought home to a great body of people what kind of a fakir he is.

THE SLOCAN'S SHIPPERS.

Old Ones Keep Up the Record and New Ones Are Added.

New Denver, B.C., Feb. 15.—In spite of the depressed condition of the silver market, and the scarcity of capital seeking investment in the silver-lead properties of the Slocan, there is extant a feeling of security, of firmness, in mining circles that presupposes a general revival when the winter snows are gone.

While work is developing several new properties into mines that will help perpetuate the reputation of the Slocan in years to come, all of the old reliable shippers are maintaining their records and increasing their shipments month by month.

During the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1898, 18,000 tons of ore were shipped from Slocan mines. Since January 1 to the present day shipments have been increasing weekly, and for the month and a half the total amount of ore from shipping mines situated adjacent to Sandon, Whitewater, McGuigan, Three Forks, New Denver and Silverton will foot up more than 5,000 tons. Of this amount the Great Payne has sent down 1,780 tons, Last Chance 680, Reco 120, Ivanhoe 120, Idaho 575, Green Bess 100, Whitewater 310, Jackson, 120, Rambler 95, Dardanelles 70, Bosun 180, Vancouver 240, Wakefield 480. These are the mainstays of the Slocan that are shipping regularly.

In addition to these there are about 20 properties upon which work is being pushed and which are sending out small shipments irregularly, as the ore is taken out in the course of development. These smaller properties have, in the majority of cases been opened up in the past year. The Sapphire has sent down 18 tons, Coin 12, Sovereign 20, Wild Goose 18, Marion 20, Great Western 33, Bell 15 and the Emily Edith 40.

The Emily Edith will soon be on the regular shipping list. It is without doubt the most promising property on Four Mile. Development work has been steadily pushed under the direct supervision of Mr. Rammelmeyer, by a force of from 15 to 25 men during the past year, and immense ore bodies have been shown up. The Marion is a new property situated below the California on Silver Mountain. Work on it was started about the middle of November. Ore is being taken out of both workings, and will be shipped as it is stoped.

The Bosun never looked better than at the present time, and as depth is attained its ore bodies are greatly improving.

Since the great strike on the Noonday above Silverton great interest has been manifested in the Galena mines and properties lying about that group. The Noonday lead trends through the Currie claim, and has been prospected to some extent in that direction, but the snow is of too great depth to permit of extensive tracing.

The snowfall this season has been the heaviest in years, and never in the history of the Slocan has ice been noticeable on the Slocan Lake to anything like the extent of this season. Above Rosebery to the head of the lake it is frozen over, something never before known.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused or promoted by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

Col. Shaler W. Eldridge, who died the other day in Lawrence, Kan., was, 43 years ago, proprietor of the Kansas City American house, which was made the headquarters of the Free Soil men, among whom Col. Eldridge was a leader.

Governor Stanley of Kansas recently received this note: "Dear Sir:—I understand you said you were going to take a week off to tear up the big pile of letters asking you for jobs. If everything else is gone, I would like the job of tearing up letters."

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By R. E. GOSNELL

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HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

Victorian's Flourishing Report on Free Milling Interests in the Okanogan.

Dakotans Seek Homes in a Milder Climate—Government's Railway Killing Policy.

Mr. K. K. Peiser, who for many years has been connected here with the firm of S. Leiser & Co., but went up to the Kootenay district last September, returned on Saturday to this city via Portland, Ore. Mr. Peiser, who is at present one of the directors and secretary of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, of Rossland, informs the Colonist reporter that he has just dropped in here on his way to the East via Portland, where he purchased a complete free-milling concentrating and cyaniding plant, also saw mill complete, to be shipped at once to the property of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines. The property is situated in Okanogan county, state of Washington, about twelve miles south of Camp McKinney, sixteen miles from Republic, and about three miles south of the boundary. The company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, in Rossland, and the officers are: Hon. Thomas Mayne Daly, Q.C., president; Ross Thompson, vice-president; K. K. Peiser, secretary; G. M. King, treasurer; and Dr. E. T. Richter, of Spokane. The superintendent is Mr. A. S. Edgecombe, late with the Croydon Quartz Crushing & Milling Co., North Queensland, Australia, and a highly capable man with great experience.

The company, Mr. Peiser says, was capitalized with a capital of $80,000 in and 1,600,000 shares at the par value of five cents each; but owing to the rich nature of the property and the immense water power which enables the company to operate their mine at a very low cost, shares have already advanced to fifteen cents, and find ready buyers at this figure. There is no doubt that after the erection of the mill and machinery, considering the immense body of high-grade free-milling sugary quartz, the shares will go up rapidly, as without doubt the company will be a dividend-payer in a short time.

Hon. T. M. Daly, president of the company, is also in town. Thanks to his energy, combined with that of the other directors, the Oganogan Free Gold Mines will be seen a shining light in mining circles. Mr. Peiser goes from here East to Montreal and New York in the interest of his company.

* * *

Norman McLean, one of the promoters of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway, the last section of which is now under construction, arrived in the city on Sunday evening and is a guest at the Driard. The object of Mr. McLean's visit to Victoria at the present time is to endeavor to induce the government to withdraw the bill which they have introduced to repeal the section of the railway act of last year granting a subsidy to the Coast section of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway. He said yesterday that all the financial arrangements had been made and the contract called for the commencement of work on May 8. If the subsidy was withdrawn, of course it would upset the arrangements and place the promoters in a rather awkward position, they having entered into personal obligations to ensure the work being carried out. He hoped to meet with success in his mission, as he believed several supporters of the government were desirous of seeing the road constructed.

* * *

Another arrival from Vancouver on Sunday evening was Mr. John Hendry, manager of the Mastings Saw Mill Company. The old mill destroyed by fire last fall is being replaced by a new and larger one, the capacity of which will be 200,000 feet a day of ten hours, which means that when pushed the company will be able to cut close on half a million feet every twenty-four hours. Speaking of the lumber trade, Mr. Hendry said the prospects were never brighter. All the concessions now being granted to European powers by China mean the construction of railways, and where railways are constructed there will be found Pacific Coast lumber. At first it was thought that the lumber for the Chinese railways would be sent from Russia, but the Russian lumber was found to be too brittle for railway construction, and instead of shipping lumber Russia is now importing it from British Columbia and Puget Sound for the Trans-Siberian line. Then the Australian trade is better than it was, and Mr. Hendry predicts that it will be still better when the federation of the Australian colonies has been completed, as it will be easier for Canada to make reciprocal arrangements with a united colony than with several small ones. Mr. Hendry spent some time in Australia last year, and he throws some light on the action of Queensland in refusing to enter the confederation. In the first place, Queensland is a smaller colony, and the people feel that without a tariff of their own they would not advance as they should. The chief reason, however, is that the northern and southern sections of the colony have a quarrel of their own, the south feeling that they do not get their proper share of the appropriations. While they are thus divided it is hard to get them to enter a confederation.

* * *

The colonists who are settled along the West Coast of Vancouver Island have sent word to their blizzard-bound friends in Dakota of the fortunes that await the industrious in this part of the world, and during the coming summer quite a lot of new settlers may be looked for. Two representatives of families who are anxious to come West spent yesterday in the city as guests at the Dominion hotel. They are A. Pedrson and N. T. Nilson, of South Dakota, and were sent out to look up suitable land on which men, tired of the rough weather and uncertain crops of Dakota, can make homes for their families. These two gentlemen represent 150 people. They left last evening by the Queen City on a trip along the West Coast.

* * *

Wm. Kirkland, district high secretary for Manitoba, British Columbia and Northwest Territories, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, has been a guest at the Victoria for the last day or so. Mr. Kirkland is in Victoria for the purpose of organizing a branch of the society. One has just been organized at Nelson with a membership of twenty-five, while in Vancouver the order is quite strong. It is a strictly Canadian society and in no way will be identified with the Ancient or Independent orders. The society claims a total membership of over 34,000 throughout the Dominion, and to have invested in Dominion government bonds $100,000, with surplus funds amounting on the first of the present year to $701,173.

Edward B. Talcott, the young broker who has just retired from Wall street, after amassing a large fortune, is a baseball enthusiast, and himself a pitcher of no mean ability.

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Carpets thoroughly beaten by Weiler Bros.' Carpet Machine. Arrange to have your house cleaning done early in the spring. *

Bible Reading.—Bishop Perrin proposes to resume his Bible readings in Christ Church cathedral this afternoon at 3, the subject being the Epistle to the Ephesians.

Rehearsal Postponed.—On account of the Choral Union having their final practice to-night the rehearsal of the Philharmonic orchestra has been postponed till Thursday, when a full attendance is requested.

Trial This Morning.—It took an express wagon yesterday to remove the exhibits in the Robertson-Rosson-Snider case from the City hall to the Supreme court building. The four men will appear at 10 this morning for trial on the various commitments against them.

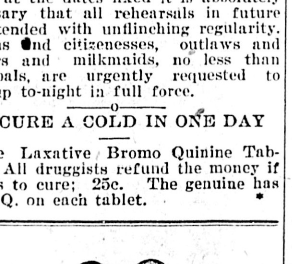
Well Pleased.—The members of the "Pearl of Pekin" opera company returned on Sunday from Nanaimo, where they gave two performances on Friday and Saturday evenings. Although the audiences were not large they were enthusiastic.

Ten Days' Mission.—Rev. W. E. Hopper and P. Maccorry, Paulist Fathers of San Francisco, on Sunday commenced a ten days' mission in St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral. Services are held as follows: Mass and instruction at 5 and 9 a.m. and benediction at 7:30 p.m. Special lectures for non-Catholics will commence on Wednesday week at 7:30.

"Robin Hood" Rehearsal.—Until further notice rehearsals for "Robin Hood" will be held on Tuesdays and Saturdays commencing punctually at 7:45 p.m. During the past few weeks excellent progress has been made with the chorus work and stage business, and in order to keep up this progress and put on the opera at the dates fixed it is absolutely necessary that all rehearsals in future be attended with unflinching regularity. citizens and citizenesses, outlaws and archers and milkmaids, no less than principals, are urgently requested to turn up to-night in full force.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. *



We want the Fact Known that the
TRUSSES
we sell are satisfactory, both from the standpoint of wear and tear, and the fact that they do not become soiled from use.
They are perspiration-proof; in this point being quite different from the old-fashioned leather-covered Trusses, which soon become saturated and are not agreeable to wear from this cause alone.
They have other points of superiority also which we will be glad to explain to you.
We understand fitting, have a private room for inspection, and guarantee satisfaction.
G. H. BOWES, Chemist
Telephone 425. 100 Govt. St., near Yates

THE NELL IN DISTRESS.

A Well Known Steamer of the North Hung Up on a Rock.

The freighting steamer Nell, belonging to the Georgetown Mills Company of the North, is lying on her beam ends in Metlakathla harbor. She was left in this position early last week by the falling of the tide and though well sheltered from winds and sea, is in an extremely awkward position. With three or four hundred cases of clams aboard she had entered a little cove and had just finished discharging her freight when the accident occurred. As the tide fell it left her hanging to a rock. The Nell is a familiar craft to those on the waterfront. It is only last fall that she underwent extensive repairs here. She is built on the model of the steamers Thistle and Maude, with house enclosure aft and large freight space forward.

Licensing Board.—The quarterly meeting of the board of licensing commissioners will be held on Wednesday, February 28.

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured. *

Meets This Morning.—The committee appointed by the legislature to look into the affairs of the Jubilee hospital will meet this morning.

"Rose Maiden."—A final rehearsal of "Rose Maiden" for choir, orchestra and soloists will be held in Institute hall to-night at 8 o'clock prompt.

A Coming Event.—A social and dance is announced by the Daughters of Ruth to be given in Sir William Wallace hall on the evening of March 6.

A Musical Service.—In the Centennial Methodist church on Sunday evening a service of song was held, Mr. W. H. Barton taking the leadership, and, Miss Lillian Armson and Miss Lily Hackett some of the leading solo parts.

Visited the Lepers.—The city health officials on Sunday paid a visit to the Darcy island leper station. They found that since their last visit one of the patients—the man of Vancouver—had died. There was little change in the condition of the other six.

Died at the Hospital.—Terrance Gibson, 16 years of age, died on Sunday at the Jubilee hospital of appendicitis. The deceased had been ill for some time. The funeral will take place this morning from the family residence, 101 Cormorant street, and later from St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

A Bad Wreck.—One of R. Bray's hack teams ran away last night from Wharf street. The runaway steeds came up Yates street at a terrific rate, leaving a wheel at the corner of Government street and the balance of the hack between there and Douglas, but fortunately hurting no one.

Broke His Collar Bone,—T. H. Trowsdale had his collar-bone broken on Saturday, falling off a load of coal in Warren's coal and wood yard. The accident was caused by the tongue of another wagon, hitched behind the one Mr. Trowsdale was in, making an unexpected movement.

Both Adjourned.—The only two cases set down for hearing in the city police court yesterday were adjourned. Fannie Lord, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, had her case remanded until today; and the charge against Hans Blackstad of refusing to support his wife went over until Friday, an effort having been made by friends of the couple to settle the differences.

Foresters Meet. — Court Vancouver 5775 A. O. F. held their regular meeting last evening. Four new members were initiated and several propositions were accepted. The new social club has been started and its first social dance will be given next Monday evening, the 27th, when admission will be by invitation only, the invitation cards being obtainable from members of the committee. A good crowd is expected, and a very enjoyable evening will be spent. Those who do not wish to dance can have a quiet game of cards.

Officers Elected.—Last Saturday night, at the regular meeting of Cedar Hill Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., the following officers were duly installed by I. Somers, L. O.: P. C. T., C. King; C. T., C. McRae; V. T., Sister M. Irvine; Sec., A. McRae; A. S., L. Clark; Treas., Sister A. King; F. S., Sister J. A. Scott; Chap., G. Slugget; M., H. Offerhaus; D. M., R. Smith; G., G. Deans; Sent., W. Hillier. The quarterly reports showed an increase in membership and a general prosperous condition of the lodge. The twenty-second anniversary of the lodge will be celebrated next Thursday evening; when a first-class entertainment will be given in the new Temperance hall, which has just been completed, much to the credit of the energetic members.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Bellafonna Backache Plasters.

Holyoke, Mass., is to have a new public library building to cost $50,000. The water company will give the land, and two public spirited citizens, William Whiting and William Skinner, have subscribed $10,000 apiece.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Committee Formed to Obtain an Exhibit From Vancouver Island for the Paris Exhibition.

The Local Council of Women met yesterday at 2:30 p.m. Many matters of interest were discussed, among them being the subject of impure literature, against the distribution of which the women are determined to make a vigorous stand. A scheme in the interest of the newsboys is also before the council and is receiving considerable care and attention.

Women's work is to form an essential part of the exhibition in Paris in 1900 and a committee was formed for procuring some specimens that may be a credit to Vancouver Island. It is hoped there may be no difficulty in this as very generous arrangements for Canada have already been made in Paris—both with regard to ex hibits and visitors.

At the end of the meeting an interesting letter from Lady Aberdeen was read, in which the doings of the councils in various provinces were spoken of with much kindness and the fact mentioned that Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Arthur Scaife have been asked and are to take part in the great gathering of the international Council of Women which is to be held in London, England, next June.

CENTRAL WARD ELECTION.

P. C. MacGregor Returned for His Old Seat by a Good Majority.

The election in Central ward yesterday for a successor on the aldermanic board to Mr. J. E. Phillips who resigned, resulted in the return of Mr. P. C. MacGregor, a member of last year's council, who was defeated by a narrow majority at the general election in January. There were four candidates in the field, but very little stir was caused, although the friends of Mr. P. C. MacGregor and Mr. Moses McGregor made some show of a fight during the afternoon, the opinion being that the contest was between them. Mr. Bridgman upset this opinion by taking second place by 30 votes over his next opponent. The result of the poll follows:

P. C. MacGregor	199
A. J. Weaver Bridgman	132
Moses McGregor	103
W. T. Hardaker	49
Total vote	483

HOSPITAL ON FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Jubilee Building Yesterday Morning.

The Jubilee hospital had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the structure only being saved by the strenuous efforts put forth by the hospital staff, ladies and gentlemen alike. The fire started in the steward's sleeping room, but was not discovered until it had worked its way through the roof. It was first noticed by one of the patients in an adjoining building—the fire being in the second story of the northeast wing. An alarm was quickly given, and Dr. Hasell and his staff soon had the hose cart out and water playing on the flames. In the meantime the nurses had organized themselves into a bucket brigade and assisted in fighting the fire from the inside. Before gotten under control the flames had communicated with an adjoining room, and for a time there were prospects of a serious conflagration. As it was, the building and contents suffered damage by fire and water to the extent of $400. The fire department was called, but before the apparatus could reach the scene the fire was out.

The origin is a mystery, but as there was no fire in the room when the steward left it in the morning, it must have been caused by a crossed wire or defective flue.

The wisdom of having some fire-fighting apparatus at the hospital was shown yesterday. It will be remembered that a few years ago Chief Deasy was continually at the board of directors to take precautionary measures. Finally he, with the consent of the council, sent some hose and the old hook and ladder truck out, while a hose cart left here by an Eastern firm was also added to the apparatus. Without this apparatus the building must have been destroyed yesterday, as the staff could not have kept the flames under control with buckets until the department arrived.

The department also had a run late on Saturday night to put out a brush fire at the corner of View and Blanchard streets; and on Sunday evening Chief Deasy nipped still another fire in the bud. He was passing along Blanchard street when he noticed a flare in the hallway of a cottage. Going in, he found a hanging lamp, swayed by the wind, throwing burning oil all around the hall.

The dyspeptic carries a dreadful load on his back. It seems as if he were really made up of two men. One of them ambitious, brainy and energetic; the other sick, listless, peevish and without force. The weak man weighs the other one down. The dyspeptic may be able to go pretty good work one day, and the next day, because of some little indiscretion in eating, he may be able to do nothing at all. Most cases of dyspepsia start with constipation. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all human sickness. Some of its symptoms are sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, foul breath, windy belchings, heartburn, pain and distress after eating. All these are indicative of derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, and all are caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the quickest, easiest and most certain cure for this condition. They are not violent in action.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

MERRY CAMP AT TESLIN.

How Christmas Was Spent by Victorians In the North.

An extract from a letter from Mr. N. Sabin, at Teslin City, to his wife here will show that things are not quite so dead in his part of the country as people would imagine. Mr. Sabin says that over 150 people are wintering in Teslin, and most of these are simply waiting for the severe weather to pass before starting for Atlin. But, although going to Atlin, they are not leaving Teslin for good. Most of them have from 500 to 1,500 pounds of grub per man, and will simply take enough to Atlin to enable them to make the round trip. If things are not just right at Atlin they will return to Teslin—their base of supply—and look into the country to the east and northeast. Mr. Sabin is very cheerful over the prospects in that section.

On Christmas eve Messrs. Wright and Callbreath turned over their large store for an entertainment, and quite an extensive stage was erected. A minstrel performance was given, followed by a concert, and that in turn by a free supper and dance. Needless to say, everybody in town was there. The chief event of the evening was a club swinging exhibition by Mr. Tom Lilley and a local song by the two end-men in the minstrel, viz., Mr. J. Ranger and Mr. C. A. Wright, the words in the latter being sung to the tune of "Tit Willow," from "Mikado."

On Christmas morning the Church of England service was read by Capt. Hawthorne in the Hudson's Bay Company's store; and in the afternoon the prize dog teams were brought out on the ice for racing. On Christmas night Mr. Sabin had a warm lunch and hot drinks for everybody; and Mr. Sabin says that Teslin is one of the hottest little towns he ever saw—even if the thermometer does go down to 60 degrees below zero.

The well-known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

General Russell Hastings, who has just been appointed director of the bureau of American republic, is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and he is a personal friend of President McKinley, having serve din his regiment in the civil war. He was born May 30, 1835, and when a boy went with his parents to Ohio.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who will be succeeded by N. B. Scott on March 4, will then return to the practice of law, at which he was formerly successful. Several members of his family have been distinguished at the bar. His father was one of West Virginia's famous lawyers and was minister to France under President Buchanan.

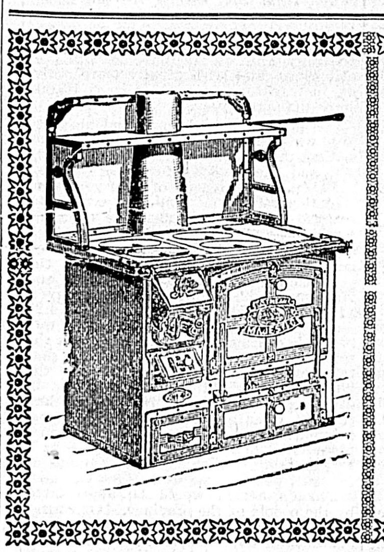
Should it look like rain when Senator Cockrell starts forth in the morning, the Missourian carries with him a venerable cotton umbrella of vast proportions. He is an absent-minded man and occasionally is seen walking under the dome of the capitol with his umbrella still hoisted. Senator Turpie, equally absent-minded, sometimes does the same thing.

MECHANIC'S STORE.
For Men Only.
We are sorry, but our entire stock consists of goods for the masculine wearer. But the men are not sorry, for we attend to their wants in a truly royal fashion. First, we have a serge suit, not a cheap suit, mind you, but a good all-wool, fast color, perfect fitting suit, for $10. Then, again, if you do not want a serge suit, we have a splendid range of tweeds at $8, $10 and $12 that are marvels of value. If you do not want a suit come in anyway and see our spring shirts. Our prices are sure to interest you.
W. G. Cameron
The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

A German Said....
Germany leads the world, and Pottinger leads all Germany in the manufacture of Frankfurt Sausages. He ought to know, for he's tried both places. A fresh lot ready for ye that doubt it Monday morning.
D. R. POTTINGER'S
Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street, between Government and Broad.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Latest from Klondyke
Unanimous decision at Miners convention
After examination of many Outfits we find that the best goods for least money came from the Old Reliable Clothing House of W. & J. Wilson Victoria B.C



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Cheapside
127 GOVERNMENT ST.
Trade in Crockery, Glassware, Hardware. We are Victoria agents for the
GREAT
Majestic Range
Which for Economy in Fuel, Durability in Use and Perfection in Cooking, is the
BEST ON EARTH.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax
INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital paid up - - $1,500,000
Rest - - - - - - - 1,250,000
A branch of this bank is established at
ATLIN, B.C.
Drafts issued and money transferred.
A general banking business transacted.
Gold dust assayed and purchased.
G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

Don't Purchase A Bicycle.....
until you see our line of
Columbia Cleveland Crescents
PRICE LIST
COLUMBIA, $52, $57, $85.
CLEVELAND. $40 $55 $65 $80
CRESCENT, $33.25 $38 $47.50 and $75.00.
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
60 Government St. Agents

THE VICTORIA HOTEL
REVELSTOKE, B. C.
J. V. PERKS, - - - Proprietor.
Free bus meets all trains; refurnished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.
Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, $2 per day.

TIN PLATES AND CANS.
15,000 boxes tin plates, also all kinds of cans, for sale at lowest prices. For particulars apply to
The Automatic Can Company of B. C. Ld.
Vancouver,, B. C.

RED STAR
COMPRESSED YEASTS
Has established Agency in Victoria and will have a supply at the GROCERY STORES in a few days.
ASK FOR SAMPLES.

W. PELLEW-HARVEY & CO.
Mining Engineers, Assayers and Chemists,
15 Broad St. - Victoria.
Next door Driard Hotel.

Provincial Rights Association of B. C.

(Temporarily organized in August, 1898.)
In defence of Provincial Autonomy, ruthlessly invaded by Thomas R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and further to guard the rights and liberties of the people against mis-government.
A constitutional, and not a party or political organization.
H. F. EVANS, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C.

MR. COTTON'S FIRST BUDGET

(Continued from page 2.)

third. Taking one-third as the average they found that in 1897-8 the expenditure on new works was 41.6 above the safety line, and in 1898-9 it was 61.8 below that safety line. But in the estimates now laid before the house it would be 3.5 below that safety line.

Now he would ask hon. members to follow him for a few moments while he went over the items of revenue. For the purpose of comparison he would take the estimates of last year and this year and explain to the best of his ability the reasons which had caused him to make changes in the items. The grant from the Dominion stood the same and would stand the same until by the next census they were entitled to a larger capitation grant, so there was no occasion to refer to that item.

The next one was land sales, including estimated collections on overdue payments, $70,000. He thought they were justified in fixing the land sales at that figure as the house was aware the sentiment of the country as shown by the last elections and as indicated by a majority of the members of the house today, was that the unrestricted sale of the public domain should cease. Consequently he was not able to place such a large sum in the estimates as likely to be derived from the sale of public lands as would be the case were a different condition of things in existence. But he thought the amount placed was justified from the fact that it was likely there would be one or two sales of townsites during the present year and that owing to the improved condition of things generally persons are paying up more generally for their land than had been the case in some past years, while there was more enquiry for land in other parts. Now, while the government had decided not to sell large tracts of land for purely speculative purposes it had no intention of stopping the desire of settlers to acquire homes for themselves, and as he had said, with improved times the number of persons seeking to acquire lands was larger and he thought they would be safe in estimating that they would get that amount of $70,000 from that source in the present year. He might say that from an estimate made up of the land sales for the last six months they found the amount received to be half that of the sum estimated. They found, too, that there is a sum paid into the government which will require about $15,000 out of the treasury to return that money to applicants for land sales. That is provided for in the present land sales, but of course cuts no figure in the present estimates. He might say that there are some large sums which were sent down to the treasury which never appeared in the revenue at all because they were held in suspense and the original checks were returned. Until the money was paid into the treasury it could not go into the accounts. These amounts spoken of do not appear on one side or on the other.

The next item is land revenue, which has been increased from last year when it was estimated to produce $7,000; it is now estimated at $30,000, and that also might require a little explanation. While the government did not propose to sell large tracts of land, especially not for speculative purposes, it was quite willing to grant leases of those lands to persons who desired to take them on those terms and it was estimated that that system would probably bring in a sum of $10,000 during the ensuing year. The government had received applications for considerable tracts of land to be leased from persons who would otherwise be desirous of buying them, and the method they proposed to adopt of arriving at a fair basis of rental. Of course a great proportion of it is land which by the land law is sold at $1 an acre. Now if the government had that money it would be worth say 3 per cent to them, because that was the lowest rate at which they could borrow money but if they had that dollar they could get three cents on it by way of interest. Then in addition to that they would receive about half a cent for taxes if the land were sold, and they considered the maximum rent must produce what the money was worth to the government in the treasury and they considered they could safely calculate on getting a further sum equal at least to the sum required in case they borrowed the money on the terms on which they made their loans. If that plan worked out as he was confident it would, the government would have a basis on which money could be borrowed without any additional cost to the people of the province. While at the same time they would have an asset remaining in the possession of the province which certainly would be worth as much to the province in the future as to any private individual and if there was any income from that land the province would get the benefit of it. Besides that the government proposed, as would be seen when the Land act came down, to increase the amount charged for crown grants from $5 to $10. Careful examinaiton had shown that taking the mineral claims and other claims together, $5 scarcely paid the cost of issuing these crown grants and making out plans and surveys in the lands and works department, and therefore it was proposed to increase the charge from $5 to $10. Besides that the speaker anticipated that during the coming year they would receive a considerable amount, an increased amount, on the tolls for water privileges. Practically up to the present time there has been no revenue derived from them. One company, he believed, made a payment of a few hundred dollars on account, but because of the regulation scale of charges being so excessive as to be almost prohibitive the companies had so far declined to pay them. Some readjustment of these regulations would have to be made so as to put them on a reasonable and commercial basis and so as not to require the company in the initial stage to pay a very large sum, but gradually as it increases without any pressure or hardship on the company, and the province would be able to derive the revenue it should receive. With this explanation he thought he was not unduly sanguine in advancing the estimated revenue from $7,000 to $30,000.

The next item he would deal with was timber royalties and licenses, which were estimated at $70,000. Last year they were placed at $55,000. As the house was aware the lumber interest is now emerging from a long period of depression and the prospects are much more encouraging. During the last six months of the last year the revenue derived from timber royalties and licenses amounted to $34,748, so it could be seen that was practically just half of what he now calculated for the ensuing year. Timber leases had been estimated at $50,000; last year they were estimated at $45,000. He thought they were safe in estimating that they would come up to the estimate of revenue; all matters connected with lumbering business being better and prospects brighter.

The next item was for miners' certificates, which had been placed at $120,000; last year they were placed at $175,000. The revenue for the last six months was $53,000. That was an item destined to increase as long as the mining industry increased, but as was known the government had decided to ask the house to abolish free miners' certificates being required to be taken out by men merely working in mines for wages; such men would not be required to take out free miners' certificates. If a man desired to prospect, then he would have to take out a certificate, but if he merely wished to work for wages as a miner such a certificate would not be required. A deduction had therefore been made for the loss which they would suffer; of course it was almost impossible to say what it would be. Some persons thought the loss would not be very great but he thought it would be more considerable than they estimated. A great many men around Rossland looked upon their business as a mechanical business, and while miners as a rule were great speculators and almost gamblers in mining properties, still a great many who were not required to have free miners' certificates would do without them.

The next item was mining receipts, general, $175,000. Last year that was placed at $165,000. The receipts for the last six months had been at the rate of $185,000, and he thought the estimates would be pretty safe at that. That also was an item that would increase with the activity of the mining industry and with the increase of speculation in mining stocks and shares.

Then came licenses, which it could be seen had grown from $60,000 last year to $95,000, and which had amounted in the last six months of 1898 to at the rate of $65,000. It was proposed to make an increase in liquor licenses. At the present there were two classes of licenses issued—one at $200 where the population did not exceed 50 people. It was proposed to increase these smaller licenses to $100, and in the increased number of licenses applied for from different parts of the province and better collection of licenses they expected to receive $95,000. He might state for the information of the house that 168 licenses at $200 and 268 at $60 are in force, so it would be seen that, supposing a certain proportion of these smaller licenses dropped out, still there was a large amount to be derived from the addition of $40.

Marriage licenses he had ventured to increase by $2,000 from last year, but only $1,000 over what they had actually brought in during the year. It used to be said that when wheat was at a good price in England the number of marriages largely increased, and acting on that view, as times were good in the province, he had ventured to add $1,000 to the marriage licenses (laughter), although one gentleman who spoke to him that day said he would feel more confident of the item being realized if he saw some indication of his honorable friend, the Premier, making a change. (More laughter). It had been increased $2,000, but the rate they were practically bringing in now made it $5,000.

The next item is the real property tax, which he had placed at $125,000—that was $5,000 more than last year. That was a tax which he was unable to say from the actual receipts was given with any absolute certainty, because, as honorable members well knew, most of that tax for the current year was collected in the half-year that they were now in, so that the receipts in the first half of the first fiscal year were very misleading; but looking at the amount they had received from that source in the past—$109,300 during the year up to the end of June last—he thought they were safe, with the improved condition of business generally and the increase in value of real estate and with greatly more activity in transfers, in putting it at $5,000 more than last year.

The next item is the personal property tax, which had been placed at $90,000, against the estimate of last year of $120,060 and the receipts for last year of $112,000. The reason of that very considerable reduction would of course be realized by honorable members even before it was stated. That was the decision to abolish what is called the mortgage tax. That tax produced in the year ending June last in Victoria and Nanaimo $32,449.20; in Vancouver, $11,495.27; New Westminster, $6,174.27—making a total of $50,118.74. It was probable during the present year that the total would amount to $60,000 if that tax was continued, but deducting the very large amount they would lose in dropping the tax on mortgages, he had thought it safe not to calculate on receiving more than $90,000 from personal property. Although at this time it is a serious thing to part with that amount of revenue, yet he was quite sure the government's action would be appreciated by the people of the province. Of course some people thought it was merely a sentimental objection, but he said it was not; it was certainly undisputed that it was an inequitable tax, that a man who had property mortgaged should be compelled in practice to pay more than a man who has property clear, and beyond that he could say positively from enquiries and from correspondence which he had had, that the presence of that mortgage tax had had a detrimental effect in keeping capital out of the province. In evidence of this he read a letter from a well known financial house in London, dated January 4, 1899, in which they stated that they had been instrumental in placing large amounts of money in the province, and enquired as to the probability of the abolishing of this mortgage tax, on the carrying out of which measure certain introduction of capital by them would depend.

Hon. Mr. Turner wanted the Finance Minister to mention the name, but was told that for his information the letter would be shown to him. It was, however, quite contrary to all business practice to make the names of the writers of such a letter known. Mr. Turner acquiesced in that opinion.

The next item was the wild land tax, $50,000. Last year this was estimated at $40,000 and as was mentioned earlier in the afternoon produced $61,000 to the end of June last. It was increased by a very large amount paid as arrears by a lumber company; it was not safe to estimate this at more than $50,000 to the end of the year.

The next item was income tax, which had been placed at $20,000 as against an item of $10,000 during the present year. As regards that the government proposed to increase the rate of income tax on certain incomes. Having parted with say $100,000 by revision of taxation it would make up a portion of that sum by economies in administration, but must either incur additional debt or raise additional revenue in some manner. 'The income tax as it stands at present, if paid before June 30th is on this basis: "One per cent. upon all incomes between $1,000 and $10,000." He thought that hon. members will agree that the margin between $1,000 and $10,000 practically takes in at least 90, perhaps 95 per cent. of the total incomes of this province and that practically the rate of income tax is one per cent.—the amount outside of that is comparatively small. It was proposed, without oppressing those who have only small salaries, to make this change. As hon. members knew, incomes up to the present time up to $1,000 were exempt. He did not propose to make any change in that, but proposed to make the rate between $1,000 and $2,000 stand at one per cent.; between $2,000 and $3,000, one and a quarter; between $5,000 and $10,000 one and three-quarters, and over $10,000 two per cent.; a gross increase of one half of one per cent. on the larger sums. With that increase and a good deal better collection than seems to have been made in the past—for in going through the records it is found that a good many persons and institutions do not appear to have paid any tax at all—the government would be able to increase the collection from $9,000 to $20,000.

The revenue tax—that is the capitation tax—is increased to $110,000 from $95,000 last year, because the collections for the last six months show an amount of $48,892, practically a basis of $100,000; so that he thought the amount of $110,000 might be looked on as safe.

The next item was a disappointing one—the mineral tax. He had placed that at $60,000 next year as against $45,000 for the present year, and as against last year's receipts of $46,000. When that tax was first imposed the house might remember serious differences of opinion were entertained as to whether the rates should not be placed at 2 per cent., instead of 1 per cent., and also as to the effect on the revenue of changing from the former plan of assessment as real or personal property. He had had some calculations made as to what would have been the effect if they had continued to assess mining property in the old manner. Of course it was very difficult to arrive at an exact calculation, but he thought it very probable they would have received the sum of $140,000 if they had assessed the property in the old way, as against the sum they had received, 1 per cent. on the net output, or nearly $36,000. But he had ventured to hope that in the ensuing year this amount would be increased on account of the far greater facilities for the treatment of ores and the lower freight rates, to what prevailed last year. Of course, anything that gave larger returns from the smelter increased the amount on which 1 per cent. was collected, and therefore if you decreased the freight charges by several dollars a ton it would be seen that they would receive an amount considerably in advance. If they were still further disappointed, it might be necessary to increase the rate they were to receive. While they were anxious to develop the mining interests, it must be recollected that those interests must bear a fair proportion of the taxation of the province. Some persons thought that the tax should be increased at present, but he had thought it desirable to let it stand for another year to see what the new conditions would bring about, and then, if it were found that it was not up to expectations, it might be necessary to increase the amount of the present tax. The mineral tax would long remain; it was more in the nature of a rental or payment by the mine owners to the province, and was a most legitimate tax, and anybody could see that the incidence of that taxation was most fair. The farmer, lumberman and merchant had to pay taxes on their real or personal property, while the miner paid nothing until his property is actually productive, but he must contribute his fair share towards the revenue.

Revenue service refunds, $400. Fines and forfeitures and Small Debts frees, $15,000. Law stamps, $12,000. Probate fees are set at $8,000; that is an increase of $4,000, which he thought would be justified by its collection. The next was registry fees, $85,000, which was a safe calculation from that source at the rate of increase. He did not know whether the new system would increase or decrease the receipts from that department, but he had based it on the actual receipts for the last six months and the prospects for improvement, for with the change and improvement in real estate this source of revenue must increase.

Bureau of mines, $2,000; that may or may not be justified—the same as last year. Asylum for the insane, $4,500; Provincial Home, $4,000—that was a small matter; printing office receipts, $20,000; sale of government property, $500. Reimbursements in aid, $4,000; interest on investment of singing funds, $22,000. That fund appeared on the one side, and the other side to balance it appeared as a source of revenue—the interest derived in the investment of sinking fund money. Chinese Restriction act, 1884, placed at $25,000, against $30,00 last year, and against a revenue during the past year of only $26,400. He thought they would probably receive $25,000. The succession duty estimate was increased in the expectatioin that the revenue would be from $5,000 to $6,000 by some changes which the government proposed to make in the succession duty as hon. members would see by the bill which had been laid before them.

Miscellaneous receipts had increased to $16,000 from $12,000. Hon. gentlemen would see they had received from the Dominion government half of the sum which the works under this head were expected to cost; which would be between $30,000 and $40,000. The Dominion government had intimated to this government that they will consider favorably the proposition to pay half of what will be expended on the Columbia river protection works at Revelstoke. The matter had been taken vigorously in hand and it was hoped to have these works—the mattresses and repairs to the banks—all in before high water—and there would be an end of the danger which had practically threatened Revelstoke and had been the ruin of that town,—at a cost of $30,000 or $40,000.

He had explained to the best of his ability the leading facts and figures on which the estimates were based so that hon. members could arrive at some conclusion as to the adequacy of the estimates. A summary for the purpose of comparison showed that for a total og $225,000 in 1898, the same items in the present year were estimated to produce $327,000, which would provide the money that had been remitted in other forms of taxation. One other thing he would like to point out, and that was if they had a nominal deficiency of $214,884 in the next year, in the estimates laid before them, from that must be taken away the very considerable sum required for the sinking fund, which of course was not expenditure, but really reduced our debt. In arriving at his conclusion as to previous years he had deducted the sinking fund from the gross deficit, leaving the net deficit.

Taking away the amount of extra intesest he had had to provide for the new loan, as compared with the previous years, amounting to the sum of $40,000, it was found that they had managed to bring the deficit down to about one-tenth of what had been the average in the last 10 years. He thought that fact was alone enough for the government to ask the support and compliments of the house and the country, and that they should at this time, without any impairment of the civil service of the province, brought down the deficiency to about one-tenth of what it had been in the past.

There was another matter on which comment and criticism, and very unfair criticism, too, had been indulged in, and that was the dismissals which had taken place in connection with the public service. He challenged honorable members on the other side of the house to substantiate the statements made in the press and elsewhere that there had been a large number of dismissals on political grounds; with one exception, a matter which, though political in its nature, had nothing to do with the personnel of this government and with their wishes and inclinations, there had not been a single dismissal from the public service on political grounds, and he challenged honorable members to show the reverse. The only case in which there might be held to be a political reason for the dismissal of a public servant occurred in the case of the government agent at Revelstoke, and that was not a matter dealing with the personnel and wishes of the government, but a matter which concerned the whole of that district. The appointment of a certain gentleman had been distasteful to that district. (Cries of "No, no.") He said yes, and the honorable gentleman who was with him at Revelstoke could not deny that it was a matter of discussion up there at the public meetings that the government had disregarded the wishes and desires of the people of that district in a certain appointment, and that if the government was overthrown it was understood that the wishes of the people would not be disregarded and another appointment made in his place. That was a matter of notoriety and appeared to be absolutely true and accurate, and that might be regarded as the one instance—the one exception to his statement that there had not been a political dismissal from the service, and without that one exception he defied any honorable member to point to any man dismissed from the public service for political reasons.

There had been a number of dismissals, but nothing like the number one would think from the statements of the opposition press. Those that were made were from good cause, because it was in the interests of the country, and it was necessary to retain those officers. Where possible the dismissed officers had been provided with other positions; where not possible their names had been kept so that they would have the first opportunity before strangers of appointment. With regard to the statement that these positions had been filled up by the friends of the government, he declared that to be absolutely untrue. No man had been dismissed to make room for a friend of the government, and he was quite sure that the permanent officers of the service recognized to-day that as long as they did their duty they had nothing to fear, and that the government was desirous to make the service a permanent service, and for that reason to take the service out of politics; and he had reason to state on the part of some of the principal officers that they entirely approved of that being done because it removed them from any fear or suspicion. It was only right that this should be mentioned because of the gross falsehoods sent abroad as to dismissals from the public service, and he now challenged anyone to show him any dismissal made but for public grounds alone.

The government now placed the estimates before the house, and asked to have them considered carefully and fairly. They believed that on the careful financing of the province much depends, the development of the province, the increase of the population and the creation of wealth. The government desired to adopt the happy mean between extravagance on the one hand, and parsimony on the other. They desired to maintain the efficiency of the public service, but thought the taxpayers could not bear a heavier burden than they were now called upon to bear, and desired therefore to steer a course between the two extremes, so that while developing the province they might not burden its resources by heavy taxation. With these remarks he moved that the Speaker do leave the chair. (Government applause.)

JUST FROM SKAGWAY.

Sunday Work and Long Hours Tabooed on the White Pass Railway.

E. C. Hawkins, chief engineer and superintendent of the White Pass railway, has issued an order at Skagway prohibiting all Sunday work in the offices of the company. The heads of the several departments are to give special attention to business matters during office hours, but late hours and Sunday work are to be avoided whenever possible.

The construction of the track from the summit to Lake Bennett is progressing well. Three miles of grading has been completed. The first train to run to the summit is supposed to have gone up last Saturday.

The notorious toll gate at camp No. 9 on the Skagway wagon road is again a bone of contention. Sam Moser was returning from the summit to Heney station February 12, and stopped at the gate and declared his right to pass without paying toll. The gatekeeper refused to pass him, and Moser took and axe and cut the gate down. Mr. Brackett, of the wagon road, issued a warrant for Moser's arrest.

Just before the City of Topeka sailed from Skagway a telephone message was received from Log Cabin stating that Agent Ennis, of the White Pass railway, at that place, was dying of spinal meningitis. He was well known to every man on the road and to many on the trails.

Juneau boasts of a daily paper. George T. Ulmer began publishing the Daily Evening Record February 13. It starts out as a four-page paper.

Robin B. Jack, connected with the White Pass & Yukon railroad, died very suddenly at Skagway, February 13, from a stroke of paralysis. He was connected with the railroad as trustee's engineer, being the representative of all the English bondholders of the road. He was comparatively a young man, being only 36 years old, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest of which is five years old. One very sad feature about his death is that his family is awaiting his return at Vancouver on the down trip of the Cottage City. Mr. Jack was an important factor in the management of the railroad. He was respected by every citizen of Skagway and considered an honest and upright man. The offices of the railroad company were all closed on the day of his death and the engines and trains were draped in mourning. The remains were embalmed and will be shipped on the first boat landing at Vancouver. Just before the remains are shipped, funeral services are to be held at the Union church by Rev. S. M. Sinclair, and besides closing all of the railroad offices, the employees at Skagway will attend the funeral at the church and march to the boat. A brother of Mr. Jack, a doctor, resides at Vancouver.

R. B. Jack was a graduate of the Royal Military college at Kingston, Ontario, and has filled many important positions as an engineer of various public and government works. Before going to Alaska he was in charge of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and besides that was at one time in charge of the water works system at New Westminster.

According to the Canadian Patent Office Record, which is just to hand for the month ending December 31, 1898, there were 309 patents issued that month, and 39 assignments of entire interests in patents were recorded.

Cape Scott is the most remote port of call the steamer Queen City will have on her present West Coast trip. She sailed last evening. Among her passengers is a small party for the Scandinavian settlement at Cape Scott.

NEW ERA AT DAWSON.

Government at Last Secures Evidence of Dishonesty of Its Officials.

One-Third Interest in Claim for Cheating Widow of Her Rights.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

There is fear and trepidation in the gold commissioner's office at Dawson. The new occupant of the position, Mr. Senkler, has caused the rattling of dry bones and all Dawson is awaiting to see the result. Already one of the officials, Bench Claim Recorder Hurdman, is in disgrace, for he has been suspended and others are expected to fall.

Thus at last the Canadian government is awakening to the corruption and the rascality that was practised in filing claims. How miners were forced to stand in a row for days at a time, how they found it necessary to fee dishonest employees of the gold commissioners' office, before their claims were recorded is an old story no longer denied.

Some months ago when the protest became too strong to be longer overlooked there was a reformation. Gold Commissioner Fawcett conducted the affairs of his office with more justice to miners. Then when Mr. Senkler took his place on the first of the year there was a further reform. He threw open the books and the records of the office for public inspection.

Now he has begun an investigation with the statement that whoever is guilty of the offences charged during the summer will be tried and if convicted sent to prison. Such is the gloomy outlook which confronts some of the officials who grew fat in purse off the hard work of miners. Dawson is in a state of excitement over the new situation; it is dazzling to her view, for officials once as haughty as a Siamese potentate with fourteen wives, are humbled to the dust.

The occasion of the investigation is the charge made by Mrs. L. M. Duboise that Bench Claim Recorder Hurdman refused to issue her a certificate for a claim on Bonanza, and that later on he recorded the same property for J. F. Murdock, for which he received a one-third interest.

Mrs. Lena M. Duboise was sworn, and said that she had staked the claim in dispute on September 27, at 5 p.m. Upon application to Hurdman, the bench claim recorder, she had been assured that the claim could not be recorded until surveyed, but that he would hold the ground for her until such survey was made. She said further she lived in a cabin where she could see the claim and could have seen Murdock if he came there, but she had never seen him in her life. There were men in cabins all about the claim who would look out for her if a stranger appeared to stake the ground over her. Some time ago two men stopped where she was and asked where the claim was. They looked for the stakes, but could not find them.

J. F. Murdock was sworn and said he staked the claim on October 8, and recorded it on the 11th at 5 p.m. He put in four stakes, and they had not been seen by him since. He had no witnesses to the operation of staking. Mrs. Duboise's stakes were not there. It was about 5 p.m. in the evening when he staked, and he used regulation sized stakes picked up about claim No. 70 below on Bonanza. Mr. Bard drew out of the unwilling witness that he had an understanding with Mrs. Crane that she was to get a half interest for the information she gave him of the claim. He gave her a third interest. It was at this point that the good work of Mr. Bard showed itself and Mr. Senkler insisted on the questions being answered.

"What became of the other two-thirds?"

"I control them," Murdock answered.

"Have you got that two-thirds yet?"

The witness did not want to answer, and replied that he had sold another third.

"Who to?" asked the inexorable Bard.

The witness again did not want to answer, and Joy, his attorney, tried to shield him from the damning admission he must make. Again, he was compelled to answer with downcast face, "Hurdman."

"What was the consideration?" asked the unrelenting Bard.

Murdock hesitated and replied: "I don't think I have to answer that."

"No, you don't," interjected his attorney, appealing to the gold commissioner. But he had to answer nevertheless.

"I sold it to him for $25."

"So you sold him a third interest in a valuable claim for $25?" repeated Bard.

No answer.

"Did you get the money?"

Joy broke in again with "I don't think the witness should be made to answer this. This is not an investigation into the facts of officials." Again the witness was forced to reply.

"No, I did not receive any money from Hurdman, and haven't yet. The witness here shamefacedly admitted he had given a third to Hurdman some ten days after recording, but knew no reason why he should. He admitted he would rather have retained the third, in fact, would liked to have retained the whole claim. He had no understanding with Hurdman about giving him a third. Considered his right, which he had used up, as worth $1,500.

The counsel summed up the case and then Mr. Senkler took the awarding of the claim under advisement for an indefinite period. He explained the holding of the ground for a survey, as a protective measure of the government to secure the fraction which was its share of the ground. He could not for a moment understand an official employee refusing one person one day to record until a survey was made, while next day the claim was recorded for someone else without a survey.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

British Columbians who obtained patents that month were as follows: Andrew Olsen, of Nanaimo, and Albert E. Fraser, of Vancouver, lifting jack; Robert B. Sproule, of Agassiz, apparatus for river-bed mining; and John B. Houston, of Vancouver, economizer for draught for furnaces.

According to the patent office report of Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain, for the week ending February 7, 1899, 430 patents were issued by the United States patent office to citizens of that country; 2 to Belgium; 6 to Canada; 1 to South Australia; 1 to Sweden; 1 to Victoria; and 1 to West Australia. One hundred and forty-four assignments were recorded that week.

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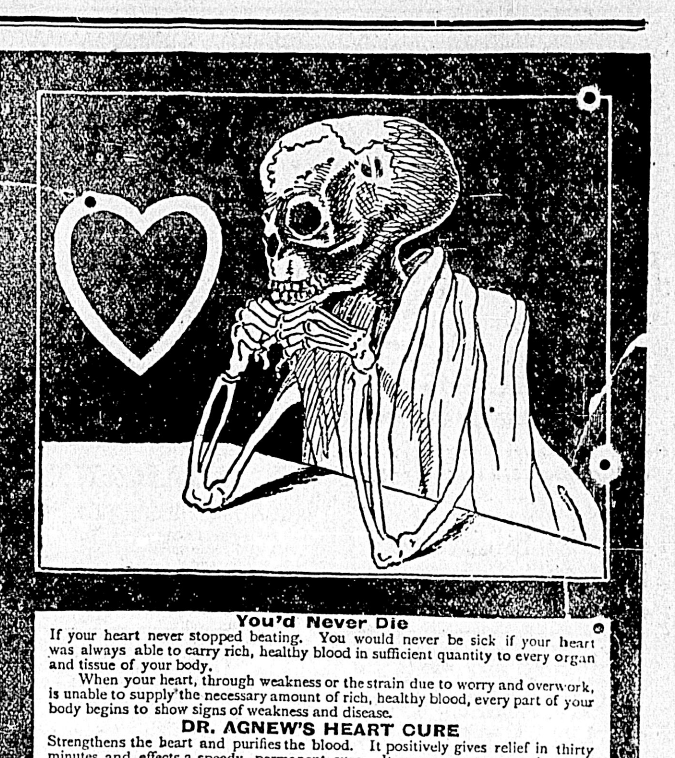

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Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

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Applications to be accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., which will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants.

For this purpose each applicant will state the address to which, in the event of his application not being accepted, he desires his testimonials to be sent.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to reject any or all applications.

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DAWSON IN WINTER.

Details of Life in the Northern Mining Capital Told in a Belated Letter.

Official Wrestling With the Gambling Problem—Vain Longing for Mail Service.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Dawson, Jan. 1.—The holidays in any country without cold weather would hardly be appreciated, and Jack Frost seemed to think the same should be true here. For 30 days the thermometer had scarcely once registered down to the zero point, and once, December 6, it went as high as 40 above, and a warm rain fell. Hundreds of miners during this time were unable to work on account of the water filling tunnels and drifts; particularly was this true on the creek claims. Christmas day was no exception to the pleasant weather, but on the 28th Jack blew his frigid breath against the little glass tube and sent the spirits down to 38 below. During the following 24 hours it continued its downward journey until it reached 50. Yesterday it was 10 degrees warmer, and to-day it stands at 35. One peculiarity of the weather here is that it is usually from 5 to 10 degrees warmer in the morning than in the evening previous.

The oft-repeated reports sent out that in the midst of winter here the days are all darkness are but at par in truthfulness with hundreds of other misrepresentations of the country. Thursday, December 22, presumably the shortest day of the year, contained six hours of daylight, from 9a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Upon this day probably more than any other the great majority of the large number of people in the Klondike country were thinking of home and friends far away, and it is safe to say that five out of every six were wishing they were there. The day was not forgotten, for many enjoyable gatherings were held in the city, and at least two places held Christmas trees in regular homelike style. At one of these 30 children were present, and each was given a present and a sack of candy. Evergreens decorated the business houses inside and out. The Salvation Army gave a free turkey dinner, which was enjoyed by over 300. Saturday evening Pioneer Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by those who had assembled to attend a grand ball given by the "400." During the evening several dance artists from the Tivoli theatre came in upon invitation from the management, and the result was a clash between the two streaks of society that almost brought the ball to an abrupt close.

NEW YEAR'S, 1899.

Yesterday was the last day of the week, month and year, and to-day we take on new resolves, but unfortunately allow harshness to creep into our hearts and the wheel turns us from our lofty plan of endeavor.

Report after report comes in from miners who have sunk holes to bedrock only to find that they have missed the pay streak and must try again. Sulphur creek furnishes the most discouraging reports of this character. Mr. Campbell, of Portland, brother of the chief engineer, has, with his three partners, just deserted a lay on Dominion where they had sunk seven holes to bedrock without any satisfactory results.

On the other hand, not a day passes that some miner does not report striking bedrock and securing good prospects. Particularly is this so on the bench claims of Eldorado Lower Bonanza, Dominion, between the discoveries of Hunker. Gold Hill, on the left limit of Bonanza, between the mouth of Eldorado and Big Skookum, will yield more gold than any other one particular locality. Upon this hill is located the celebrated Lancaster claim, from which in 10 hours' work last fall a one-man rocker took out as high as 150 ounces, or $2,400. This hill and Chechareo hill, one-half mile below it, was nearly all staked last fall, and is being prospected this winter with most promising results. The country usually very spotted, but the pay streak seems to have been left directly across these two hills, and scarcely a blank is found, while some are immensely rich. Six claims on Chechareo hill, located last summer, have been bonded to a rich company, which next year will try a hydraulic process for removing gold from the earth.

Chechareo hill derives its name from the fact that it was staked almost entirely by men who came in with the rush last spring. Nos. 4, 6, 7, 13 and 9 Eldorado, and 2, 26 and 39 above, on Bonanza, are fabulously rich, pans of dirt running as high as $25 or $50 being no uncommon sight. There are a few very rich claims also on Dominion and Hunker. Hundreds of men who expected to have their Christmas stockings half filled with nuggets are rustling to secure dust enough to replenish their depleted stock of winter provisions. Fortune has in a measure favored them in this respect, for the backbone of high prices on many necessary articles have been broken, and the corner that was attempted to be made upon butter, sugar, meat, condensed milk, syrup, honey and rolled oats proved a dismal failure. Meat men in particular have become frightened, as they find in stock far more meat than is necessary to furnish the trade until navigation opens, or warmer weather comes, when it can be no longer kept. Four weeks ago steaks sold for $1.25 per pound; now the price is 50 cents, and a side can be purchased for 25 cents per pound. And even at these figures there is a prospect of many pounds going as dog feed, not because there was too much meat, but the prices were kept up too long.

AMONG THE SPORTS.

Rulings of the officials here are sometimes beyond the comprehension of the ordinary man to understand. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Yukon council, the body that governs the Klondike country, a resolution was passed making it a crime to shake dice for the drinks, yet the contestants can put up an equal amount of money, shake the dice, and the winner treat, or in the same room or over the same bar they may publicly gamble for thousands of dollars. Speaking of gambling, there is very little of it being done of late. The past heavy players are not here, and last year's immigration either have not the money or are disposed to keep it. There are four large gambling houses, and it is a question if any of them are paying expenses. The largest is said to have run behind $30,000 in the four months ending December 31. But one sensational play has been made during the past few weeks. Last Tuesday Louis Golden, formerly of Washington, purchased a stack of whites from the faro game in the Dominion, as he remarked at the time, "just to win enough to get dinner." Luck did not favor him, however, and in a few hours he was $5,000 loser. Fortune favored him then, and soon he won back his losings and $600 better. Arising from the table, he treated a number of friends, and, after a few moments' rest, commenced to play again. For his accommodation the limit was raised from $100 to $300. In the first three deals he lost $1,200, and in a short time was $5,500 out. He then purchased $4,000 worth of blues, which he lost in just one hour and a half. Luck had entirely forsaken him, and a short time later he quit playing, being $9,430 loser. As showing the percentage of the game, $900 was taken out by the dealer on "splits."

Two theatres, the Monte Carlo and Tivoli, are running every night except Sunday, and as the number of artists in that line is not limited, they each give a meritorious performance of the kind.

No saloons are open for business on Sunday, and the law is strictly enforced. Should a saloon-keeper be caught violating the law, he would be heavily fined and his license forfeited.

REQUEST RESCINDED.

In a recent communication I made mention of the memorial sent by citizens here to congress, asking that financial assistance be sent here at once for the poor and needy, and at that time questioned the advisability of such a move. The request has since been rescinded, and for the needed assistance a local subscription has been started and quite a sum of money raised.

WRETCHED MAIL FACILITIES.

The great majority of people who came in here last spring sought consolation in the fact that they had been made to believe that a regular mail would arrive and depart from Dawson twice a month. It was published that P. C. Richardson had received the contract for $84,000 and had made all arrangements for the carrying out of his contract. But in this we have been sadly disappointed, for but one mail has arrived since the middle of October, and it consisted of only eleven sacks, ten of which were Canadian and English letters. It is reported that 34,000 American letters are held at Tagish, for what reason no one can tell. The latest outside paper to arrive here was dated October 27, and if none arrives soon the first to come in will command as high a price as did the Oregonian of May 5 last, when $160 was offered for a single copy—the largest amount probably ever offered for a single issue of an American newspaper. The purchaser woud have read it publicly at the Theatre building, charging 50 cents admission. As long as the boats were in service mail arrived every week, but since the river closed there has been no information of any kind from the outside world. I am asked every day of the state fair, Portland exposition, special session of the legislature, who was elected United States senator, and hundreds of other like questions from interested Oregonians, but to all have to make the same reply—no news in yet.

We are promised mail in by January 15, and at best we should like to know by Decoration Day what took place last 4th of July. It is a disgrace to the postal service of America—acknowledged to be the best in the world—that 15,000 American citizens should be denied mail facilities for months, where so little enterprise or expenditure of money is necessary to correct the evil. If Mr. Richardson cannot or will not fulfill his agreement, then let the contract be taken from him and given to some one who will. No reason can be given why mail that arrives and departs every week to the government officials here cannot as well be brought in for the accommodation of the general public.

Sixty tons of mail were sent from Seattle last summer by the steamer Seattle No. 4, but the boat was frozen in at Minook. Ten tons of mail was then transferred to the Victoria, which went into winter quarters at Fort Yukon. None of this mail will arrive here before the middle of next June. We will then learn full particulars of how the war with Spain is progressing, and other important news.

Just before the holidays Mrs. L. Yaeger, Miss Florence Hamburg and Mrs. L. Huson gave a masquerade ball for the benefit of the fire department, which netted over $800. In recognition of the success of the affair, the firemen voted the ladies full honorary members of the department, and also presented each with a gold badge, in the shape of a Maltese cross, and bearing the initials "D. F. D."

DRUGS ARE HIGH-PRICED.

Drugs are the highest-priced articles in the market, and the article does not necessarily have to be scarce to be costly. For instance, when the miner comes in and inquires for alcohol, he is quoted at $50 per gallon. Pomice stone and sulphur, 50 cents per ounce. Ordinary patent medicine, about $3 per bottle, the size of the bottle being considered, not the manufacturer or original cost. Poor qualities of playing cards are plenty, but good qualities are scarce, and readily bring 75 cents and $1 per pack. There will be no shortage in liquors, as there is now in the camp about 120,000 gallons, and the estimated consumption from now until navigation opens will be only 75,000 gallons. The average price of case whiskies is $40 per case; of bulk goods $16 per gallon, though inferior articles can be purchased cheaper.

SUICIDES.

There has recently been two suicides by well-known people, and a number of other unsuccessful attempts. Jealousy seems to be the cause in a majority of cases.

Stella Hill, one of the leading dancing artistes at the Monte Carlo, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Stella, whose true name was Kitty Straub, was born at Boone's Ferry, Ore. She went to Juneau four years ago, and the next year went to Circle City. The cause of her death was insane jealousy over Charlie Hill, one of the bartenders at the Pioneer saloon. She purchased the poison at Kelly & Co.'s drug store, stating that it was for the purpose of killing mice that had been destroying her clothes. She drank the fatal drug in the presence of several friends, and in 15 minutes Dr. Richardson was present. As he entered the room, Stella recognized him, and remarked: "I have taken care of myself now, and it's all done." In a few minutes her countenance changed, and she hurriedly remarked, "Hurry up, doctor; I'm dying." In five minutes she was dead. She left two notes. One was to her brother, and the other read: "Dear Charley—I am disgusted with life since you deceived me, and I guess you will be sorry when you find me dead."

Miss Olive Myrtle Brocee, one of the dancing girls at the Tivoli theatre, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head last Friday night at her room in the Bank hotel, opposite the Alaska Commercial Company's store. For several weeks she had been ill with typhoid-pneumonia, but had about recovered. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. The deceased came here with her sister, October 15 last, from Chicago, and both were filling an engagement at the Tivoli when the rash deed was committed.

NOTES.

A most peculiar water freak can be seen on the hills above town. During the summer a gentleman built a cabin on the hillside just below a spring. Several weeks ago the spring froze up, but the water coming from the earth being slightly warm, burst out again, directly underneath the cabin, and forced up through the floor, where it froze. As it poured in it continued to freeze, until finally the ice on the floor was on a level with the bottom of the window. Through this window the water could make its escape, and it proved the greatest convenience for the entire neighborhood, for when the thermometer was down in the 30's this pure cold water poured out in sufficient quantity to satisfy the entire neighborhood.

Another proof of the prior existence of some hugh animal was discovered on 39 above, on Hunker. John McDonald and Charles Swanson, of Park City, Utah, found about six feet from the surface a molar tooth that is a monster. It weighs eight and a half pounds, measures 8¾ inches across its grinding surface, 10¾ inches in extreme length, 4½ inches in width. It has 21 roots, the main one being broken off. Many other specimens are being found.

The body of W. D. Nurenburger, of Virginia City, Mont., was recently found on the shores of the Yukon, 15 miles below the mouth of Fourth of July creek. The deceased was drowned on August 27, by the upsetting of his canoe, while attempting to land at Klondike City.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

Proposal That Officials Be Appointed for Duty at the American Packing Centres.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The meat inspection bill passed by the bundesrath on February 16 provides for an expert inspection of cattle and hogs, sheep, goats and horses, excepting what are killed for domestic consumption. This is regarded as only an agrarian compromise. The bill contains many details of home inspection. It not only excludes diseased meat but meat of insufficient nutritive value. Foreign meats are subject to a single inspection but this does not forbid an additional inspection by the separate states that have suspicion that meat has deteriorated since the date of its first inspection.

The measure has now gone to the reichstag, where it is certain to lead to stormy debates. The centre, being the dominant factor, will propose an amendment to the effect that Germany appoint a corps of its own meat inspectors to go to Chicago, Kansas City and other great meat exporting centres, those inspectors to examine all meats designed for Germany and issue certificates which will be accepted as conclusive by the government.

WHO WILL CHAMPION CHINA?

Lord Beresford's Leagued Nations Would Not Supply Fighting Men to Resist Russian Invasion.

London, Feb. 18.—The scheme of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford for the settlement of the Far Eastern question by the formation of a league to be composed of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan, as cabled here from the United States, has not aroused enthusiasm in Great Britain.

The Spectator characterizes Lord Beresford's plan as futile and as needless as it is immoral. It then proceeds to argue that neither of the powers mentioned is prepared to provide an army to resist a Russian invasion. "On the contrary," the Speaker says, "Great Britain would feel through all her veins that a Russian conquest of Northern China had indefinitely increased the security of her Indian empire by at once absorbing Russian means and satisfying Russian ambition, while America which is only seeking trade, has no army to throw away. The work would have to be left to China and her new made army, which will require half a century of victory to make it equal to the Russian army."

Joel Chandler Harris is said to be the wealthiest newspaper writer in the United States. He is as devout and charitable as he is wealthy.

La Grippe is upon us.

But This Time We're Prepared to Fight—Dr. Chases Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has Conquered La Grippe.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cannot be rivalled as a cure for la grippe, because it not only acts on the throat and air passages and prevents pneumonia, but also quiets and soothes the nerves through the entire body and removes the racking pains.

Mr. Chas. Bailey, manager Jesson Steel Works, residing on Close avenue, Toronto, says:

"As a quick cure for family use, I consider Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the most wonderful remedy conceivable. This remedy cured me of a severe attack of la grippe very promptly, and, I may say, unexpectedly, as I used it for the cough, not thinking it useful beyond the cough merely. My wife would not consider the children safe from croup and coughs without this preparation in the house."

To clear the head, stop the running at the nose and eyes, droppings into the throat, and dull, splitting headache, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure should be used in conjunction with Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Both these remedies sell at 25c. at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Geo. Bowman Being Looked For by the Canadian Police at Dawson.

A Gold Nugget Found on Irish Gulch Worth $14 — Development Work.

Considerable Dawson mail was received yesterday through the arrival of the City of Seattle on the Sound during the early morning. In the Klondike Miner Col. S. B. Steele makes inquiry for a man named George Bowman, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who started for the Klondike a year ago last summer. He was formerly superintendent of the defunct Premier Cycle Manufacturing Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., and started out with some companions, among whom were the following: Wm. O'Connell, Ed. T. Calhoun, and the story is told by a partner of Calhoun, J. Sachs. Bowman is supposed to have played out in the soft snow on the Chilkoot summit, and the leader of the party, whose name is not given, went back to him, and, with the words, "You're no good," blew out his brains. Another account gives the scene of the murder at Calhoun and Sach's cabin, a short distance from Dawson.

Work on the mines about Dawson seems to be going on uninterrupted by extreme weather this winter. Mr. Peterson, superintendent of the Reliance Mining & Trading Co. of Philadelphia, reports that he is working now on Bonanza claims as follows: Seven men on 21 and fourteen on 23 above, two men on 8 below, five on 35, two on 50, ten on 59, two on 66 below, two on 43 Eldorado, two on 3 and 5 Irish gulch, two on bench on Skookum, three on bench opposite 5 below on Bonanza left limit, and seven men hauling wood. The best Mr. Peterson has found on Irish gulch is $1.15 in four pans, with only a few inches of paystreak. He is working in good pay on 21 and 23 above, Bonanza, and fairly good pay on 35, 50 and 59 below, the last three running from fifteen cents to one dollar to the pan and from three to five feet of pay. On 23 the drift runs from ten cents to eight dollars a pan and the dump will probably average sixty cents to one dollar. Number 21 above runs from ten cents to the pan to as high as two dollars. On 43 Eldorado thus far has been gotten no pay to justify working. On discovery bench of Big Skookum on Gold hill he has twelve feet of pay in bedrock that will go from ten cents to five dollars a pan that he is working summer and winter.

John Sundquest, one of the owners of No. 7, Irish gulch, found a nugget on his claim early in January weighing $14.00 in value. He has sunk four holes and found more or less pay in each. The pay on the French hill side of the claim appears to be nearly all in the bedrock. On the side towards French hill he has found as high as $2.25 to the pan. All the gold is very coarse, largely running from pieces of the value of a few cents up to 25 and 30 cent pieces. He also says they are working in pay gravel on No. 3, Irish gulch, but the biggest nugget thus far found is $1.50. On No. 6 they have found as high as $3 to the bucket of dirt; and have sunk six holes. Irish gulch comes into Eldorado on the left limit of No. 8.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

Operations As Reported by Cuthbert & Co.—The "Fontenoy" Floated.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

The market yesterday was not quite so active as it has been during the past few days. This is largely due to the higher prices asked for the various standard stocks which to some extent shuts out the class of investors that will not purchase any stock above a certain price. The local buyers are to be congratulated, however, on the sound character of the mines in which they have been investing. Two years ago it would have been difficult to buy shares in the newest prospects at the price they have been buying stock in well developed producing mines. Take, for example, the Dardanelles, which is now selling for 17½ and 18 cents. Here is a mine well developed, with modern machinery capable of producing at present from 5 to 10 carloads of ore a month, even with its present force of men, at a profit at $1,000 per car or more. Where else can a share in such a mine be purchased for 18 cents? This stock, if the large holders cared to pool their shares and stand together, would soon reach 40 or 50 cents. The Rambler-Cariboo is another sound stock. This company has paid $40,000 in dividends, but for several reasons very little work was done during the last twelve months until two months ago. Since that time, however, very energetic development work has been done, and the result is that by long odds the mine is looking better and is in better shape than ever before, and the management has every confidence of being able to pay three or four dividends this year, the first to be declared within fifty days from now. This is the reason the stock has advanced from 20 cents to 45 cents within three weeks, and it is expected to touch 60 or 70 cents before the next dividend is paid. There are several other stocks that have risen in price considerably during the past few weeks from equally good causes, and while even investors will be satisfied to buy shares of merit, they will not find British Columbia mining shares unprofitable.

The New York markets were all very steady to-day, particularly Tobacco and Sugar. The former has simply astonished traders, and they are altogether at a loss as to how to size it up. The railways were all strong. Wheat was a little stronger to-day, but there was a marked decline in pork.

British Columbia mining shares:

THE LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Mine.	Bid.	Asked.
Athabasca	$ 51	$ 55
B. C. Gold Fields	06	07
Cariboo of Camp McKinney	1 73	1 82
Crow's Nest Coal	49 00	53 00
Canadian Gold Fields	05	07
Commander	..	11
Dardanelles	17½	18½
Deer Park	17	18
Dundee	31½	33
Evening Star	09	10½
Fontenoy	15	20
Giant	03¼	06
Giant	10¼	12¼
Gopher	03¼	04
Grand Prize	03½	04
Homestake	..	12½
Iron Colt	10½	18
Iron Horse	17	84
Iron Mask	75	83
Knob Hill	80	1 05
Old Ironsides	1 00	12
Monte Christo	14	34
Noble Five	31	29
Noble Five	27	33
Rambler-Cariboo	31	06
Silver Bell Con.	..	05
St. Elmo	03¼	04¼
Van Anda	03¾	50
Virginia	45	12
Victory-Triumph	10¼	3 50
War Eagle	3 45	05
White Bear	03¾	16½
Waterloo	15	

LYNN CANAL.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—The Herald's Washington special says there is talk of postponement of the commission for a short time without the preparation of a treaty. The American commissioners have consented to grant a port to the British government on Lynn Canal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

—LIMITED.—

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

1	122	205	270	351	426
6	127	209	279	359	451
18	140	212	281	363	456
20	152	214	282	373	464
82	153	221	284	395	470
86	156	232	292	397	476
94	157	236	293	401	481
106	158	248	295	403	524
118	188	259	322	420	535
120	194	268	325	424	583

Sixty debentures at $500 each $30,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Countersigned.

JAMES H. LAWSON, JR., Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.

Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1899.

Re Catherine Medana

Deceased,

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In Probate.

In the estate and effects of Catherine Medana, of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, intestate.

Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requred to pay their indebtedness to me, and all persons having any claim against the estate of the said deceased are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor.

E. M. JOHNSON, No. 6 Broughton, St., Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B. C., February 6th, 1899.

Post office address, box No. 188.

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D., 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of

E. M. JOHNSON, No. 6, Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

Post-office address, Box No. 188.

NOW READY

Williams' Official B. C. Directory FOR 1899

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

The largest and most complete directory yet published for British Columbia. Contains over 1,000 pages of all the latest information.

Price: $5,00

To be obtained direct from the directory offices, Victoria, the agents, or post office box 485, Victoria, B. C.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER

is prepared to supply and erect in working order Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg. Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—109 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO, Lt., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.

AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.

Best $2 00 a Day House in Vancouver

F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

NOTICE

Frank Cullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date.

Dated January 26, 1899.

W. BRYCE.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three (423), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Geiger, Joseph Wriglesworth and Emingildo Grancini on the 11th October, 1876, and numbered 1768a.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 26th January, 1899.

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	18.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Sold Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

68-68½ YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

W. F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyist for the province of New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the North Pacific saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, in the city of Victoria, to C. R. Lawson.

D. DALE.

Victoria, B. C., December 15, 1898.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899.

JOSEPH BALL.

Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Clarence hotel, situate corner Yates and Douglas streets, to James Adam and John Skinner, both of the said City of Victoria. A. R. McDONALD. January 11, 1899. j20

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Germania saloon, situate at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, in the city of Victoria, to William Thiemsen.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21, 1899.

E. G. WALKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Adelphi" saloon, situate at the corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, from myself to Henry Harris.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1899.

F. W. STUBBS.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a licensing court for a transfer to Joseph T. Pearce of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situated on the corner of Johnson street and Waddington alley Victoria city, known as the California hotel.

Dated this fifth day of February, 1899. 1899.

WALTER MARTIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Dawson hotel, situated in 67 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., to E. Davis.

(Signed) F. J. Dawley.

Victoria, B. C., February 7, 1899.

TAKE NOTICE that I shall at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria apply for transfer of my interest in the above license to M. White.

February 9, 1899.

H. DAVIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Nechareca river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to varry the said location from said point on or near the Nechareca river, by crossing the Nechareca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazelton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE, Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 20, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The present high westerly winds are due to an overflow of air from the important high pressure area off the Coast towards a region of low barometer now centred over the Rockies. Another cold wave has appeared in Alberta and is likely to spread eastward throughout the Territories. With the exception of a few showers in this vicinity the weather has become fair along the Coast, with high temperatures and northerly winds in California.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	45
Kamloops	34	44
Barkerville	18	28
Calgary	20	34
Winnipeg	20	40
Portland, Ore.	40	50
San Francisco, Cal.	52	72

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Tuesday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong west and northwest winds; partly fair, with snow or sleet flurries; frosts at night.

Lower Mainland—Westerly winds; partly fair and cool; light falls of snow or sleet.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 19.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	45	Mean	46
Noon	46	Highest	48
5 p.m.	44	Lowest	44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m..........18 miles west.
Noon..........28 miles southwest.
5 p.m..........31 miles west.
Rain—.03 inches.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—4 hours.
Barometer at noon—Observed.......30.278
Corrected.......30.238

Monday, Feb. 20.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean	42
Noon	44	Highest	45
5 p.m.	41	Lowest	39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m..........16 miles west.
Noon..........17 miles west.
5 p.m..........18 miles west.
Rain—.01 inch.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—48 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.......30.278
Corrected.......30.238

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

J. Donovan.	H. F. Martin.
G. Barnhardt.	H. S. Strong.
Wm. Murphy.	F. R. Armstrong.
Mrs. Murphy.	Mrs. Elliott.
Lee Bill.	W. W. Kirkwood.
Mrs. Short.	Robt. Reeves.
F. E. Starr.	Ed. Lumpkins.
F. W. Evans.	P. T. Bushman.
A. B. Girrill.	T. W. Reese.
P. J. Hickey.	W. W. Biglow.
S. Hogan.	F. L. M. Smith.
Mrs. Biglow.	H. Emerson.
F. W. Soudon.	Miss Godfrey.
Miss Londen.	Miss O'Rourke.
H. Plowman	J. A. Lee.
A E. Johnson.	Miss Montgomery.
P. T. Lockart.	H. G. Elkhard.
J. Murray.	V. T. Hoyt.
E. von Etlinger.	Phil. Ballard.
D. Lawrence.	A. Molander.
J. Lontus.	C. Swanson.
Mrs. Lontus.	Jas. Dean.

By steamer Princess Louise from New Westminster:

C. L. Queen.	C. H. Gibbons.
G. Warnock.	D. R. Harris.
R. F. Fleetham.	N. C. Ross.
F. W. Godsell.	N. O. Ardson.
Miss M. Johnson.	Mrs. Ardson.
S. Hinechliff.	Miss Ardson.
Jas. Warnock.	J. E. Bowel.
J. H. Rudd.	R. Jerome.
Rev. C. Paddon.	G. White.
H. Macklin.	W. Kauchpaul.
J. Dinsmore.	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

D. K. Chungranes.	Valo & Brooks.
W. S. Fraser & Co.	M. W. Waitt &Co.
E. G. Prior & Co.	E. A. Morris.
T. G. Moody.	Robertson & H.
V. & E. Tel. Co.	Henry Young & Co.
Colonist P. & P. Co.	E. J. Salmon.
Col. of Customs.	J. Piercy & Co.
Weiler Bros.	David Spencer.
J. W. Mellor.	J. H. Todd & Son.
Fell & Co.	Erskine, Wall & Co.

BABY ECZEMA AND SCALD HEAD

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes this irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

The memorial of Lord Tennyson in Haslemere church is to take the form of a window, after a design by the late Sir Edward Burnes-Jones, one of the last of a series illustrating the story of the Holy Grail, representing the vision which came to Sir Galahad in the little chapel. The window will cost about £100.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

If it's hay fever that's the bugbear of your life, you won't know the pleasure of freedom from it till you've tried Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Judge William Butler, of Philadelphia, who has resigned from the bench of the United States district court, learned the trade of a printer in the office of the West Chester (Pa.) Village Record. Among the other boys in the office at the same time was Bayard Taylor.

COAL, MUNN, HOLLAND & Co
TELEPHONE 694.
Corner Broad St and Trounce Avenue.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Municipal Act Amendment Introduced—Mr. Hall's Position on Police Board.

Law Students' Protest Against Outside Competition—A Registrar-General Created.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and Rev. W. D. Barber read prayers.

REPORTS.

Mr. Macpherson was not quite ready to make his report on behalf of the railway committee when it was called for but at a later stage reported that the committee had considered the Atlin Southern Railway bill and recommended it to the house.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Hon. Mr. Martin—To provide for the government of portions of the provinces under special conditions.

Mr. Henderson—To amend the Overholding Tenants act.

Hon. Mr. Martin—To provide for the settlement of disputes as to mining claims in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake mining divisions.

Hon. Mr. Martin—To amend the Municipalities Incorporation act.

Hon. Mr. Martin—To amend the Liquor Traffic Regulation act.

Mr. R. Smith—To amend the Provincial Elections act by extending to women the franchise of voting.

NATURALIZED ORIENTALS.

Mr. Helgesen moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the number of Chinese and the number of Japanese that have become naturalized British subjects in the province of British Columbia up to the present time. In briefly supporting which Mr. Helgesen expressed the opinion that the returns asked for are of great interest.

Mr. Macpherson drew Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that a similar motion had been adopted on the 25th January, but Mr. Speaker ruled that this motion is wider in its scope, and it was carried unanimously.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

Mr. Irving asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: What method does the government intend to adopt for the sale of lots in the Atlin townsite? Will a public landing be reserved?

Hon. Mr. Semlin pointed out that a reply to such a question would involve a matter of public policy and the government have not decided upon the questions referred to.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. McPhillips expressed a desire to rise to a question of privilege, pointing out that by an unfortunate clerical error he had been reported by the Colonist as having expressed himself in favor of the retention of the ten years' practice at the bar qualification for judges of the Supreme court.

Mr. Speaker said that he had repeatedly notified the members that he would not allow mere errors in newspaper reports to be made use of by members for questions of privilege. They were not sufficiently personal matters to justify such a course.

Mr. McPhillips explained that this was a very important personal question for him as the report of the Colonist would make it appear that he was opposed to the appointment recently made of a member of the Supreme court bench.

Mr. Speaker again warned Mr. McPhillips that he would not be allowed to proceed, and Mr. Higgins questioned Mr. Speaker's ruling on the authority of May, at Page 87. But the matter dropped on the Speaker's ruling.

THE BUDGET.

HON. MR. COTTON rose at 2:25 to move the formal resolution that the Speaker do leave the chair and the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering supply. (A verbatim report of the budget appears elsewhere in this issue.)

MR. TURNER said he believed he had the consent of the Finance Minister to a motion for the adjournment of the debate, and this being confirmed by Hon. Mr. Cotton, the debate was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS BILL.

Reported complete with amendments from committee, this measure was advanced a stage by the report being adopted.

REFERRED BACK.

The Counties Definition bill was down for its third reading, but for the purpose of making a technical amendment by the substitution of "Shawnigan" for "Saanich," it was recommitted, with Mr. Booth in the chair. The amendment was made, the bill reported complete, read a third time and finally passed.

REPLEVIN BILL.

With Mr. Green (Slocan) in the chair, the house went into committee on the replevin bill, but when clause 2 had been reached the committee rose and reported progress on the motion of Hon. the Attorney-General.

FOR RELIEF OF SANDON.

The bill providing special privileges for the city of Sandon in the way of borrowing money for the purpose of doing certain work on Sandon and Carpenter creeks was considered in committee, with Mr. Tisdall in the chair, the bill reported complete without amendment, and finally passed.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

The same procedure was followed with the County Courts bill, Mr. Clifford being chairman of the committee.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS.

When the committee stage of this measure was reached, Mr. Helmcken presented a petition from the law students, protesting against the proposed change in doing away with the residence qualification, because of the danger of an influx of lawyers from other provinces. Mr. Ralph Smith was called to the chair, and Hon. Mr. Martin pointed out that the "young gentlemen who had signed the petition had started out on their legal careers by making a very serious error, for in Manitoba and Ontario, contrary to the statements made in the petition, there was no such residence qualification required." The bill was committed, reported complete, and will be read a third time at the next sitting.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the Municipal Clauses bill. He said that it had been the desire of the government to avoid as much as possible amending the municipal Clauses act, there having been so much other work of importance. There were, however, some changes which had been suggested, and these were covered by this act. He briefly reviewed the provisions, which are chiefly to extend the power of municipalities to regulate Sunday trading, the close of barber shops, the taxation of bicycles, the abolition of the necessity of advertising municipal by-laws in the Gazette.

The following section has special interest for Victorians, placing the city in the same position as other municipalities, the council being now authorized to tax property 1½ cents on the dollar in addition to the sum needed for board of health, hospital and school purposes. The section reads:

"The council may in each and every year pass a by-law or by-laws for levying a rate or rates on all the land and improvements as assessed (provided that the rate on improvements shall not be levied on more, and may, in the discretion of the council, be on less than 50 per cent. of the assessed value thereof, or such improvements may be exempted altogether) to provide for all sums which may be required for the lawful purposes of the municipality for each year: Provided, always, that the rate so levied shall not exceed one and one-half cents on the dollar, for what is required for board of health and hospital purposes, and for school purposes, and for the payment of interest and sinking fund on any debt of the municipality.

"Provided that wild land may be taxed at a rate not to exceed two and one-half per cent. of its assessed value.

"The council may in each and every year pass a by-law or by-laws for levying a special rate of not more than one mill on the dollar for health and hospital purposes, and of not more than two mills on the dollar for school purposes."

The granting of licenses to clubs is killed by section 175, and Mr. Martin took the opportunity of condemning the system which had been followed by some municipalities in allowing such bogus clubs to be conducted. He also suggested that some attention might be devoted to the clubs in the cities where liquor is sold to so many members and so many friends.

The bill removes police magistrates from ex-officio membership on the board of police commissioners and license commissioners, and Hon. Mr. Martin said that Magistrate Hall had been notified at the time of his appointment that such a change would be made, it being thought inadvisable to allow the police magistrates to be mixed up in any way with the police constables or in licensing matters.

The clause regarding license commissioners reads as follows:

"In city municipalities the mayor and two persons appointed annually by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, on of whom must be a member of the council of such city. The term of office of such commissioners to appointed shall expire at the same time as that of the aldermen for such city, and the alderman so appointed must be a member of the council for the period for which he is appointed. In case of the absence or inability to act of the mayor, the council may appoint an alderman to act in his place as such commissioner during such absence or inability. Any two members of such board shall constitute a quorum."

The police commissioners clause reads:

"223. In every city there shall be a board of commissioners of police, which shall consist of the mayor and two persons appointed annually by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, one of whom must be a member of the council of such city. The term of office of such commissioners so appointed shall expire at the same time as that of the aldermen for such city, and the alderman so appointed must be a member of the council for the period for which he is appointed. In case of the absence or inability to act of the mayor the council may oppoint an alderman to act in his place as such commissioner during such absence or inability. Any two members of such board shall constitute a quorum."

There is another clause of special interest to Victorians as follows:

"The council of the City of Victoria shall have power by by-law which need not be submitted to a vote for the assent of the electors, to contribute any amount not exceeding one-third of the cost of the improvements mentioned in the Broad Street Improvement Assessment by-law, 1892, by re-paying such proportion to the persons who have made payments under said by-law, or their personal representatives, and by deducting such proportion from the instalments remaining to be paid under said by-law."

Mr. Helmcken wished the second reading postponed to allow of consideration of this section and of consultation with civil authorities, but Hon. Mr. Martin said "any objections could be considered" in committee.

Second reading carried.

DYKING MATTERS.

With Mr. Hall in the chair, the house committed the Dyking bill, making an amendment by increasing the amount Chilliwack municipality may obtain to $165,000.

Reported complete as amended and the third reading to be taken next session.

SPECIAL SURVEYS.

Hon. Mr. Martin apologized most humbly to hon. members opposite for this measure which was taken direct from Manitoba and was therefore prima facie bad. It was intended, however to remedy the trouble which had arisen in Vancouver in regard to surveys. The second reading carried.

EXECUTORS BILL.

This bill, making a small change in the existing law, was read a second time. The provisions are for the relief of executors who, in winding up estates, sometimes find men who had claims against the estate, but who will not present them.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

The hon. Finance Minister moved the second reading of a measure by which the title of the provincial secretary will be changed to Registrar-General and his deputy to Deputy Registrar-General, and some change is made in the system of keeping the registers. Mr. Turner said he had though there was some connection between the increased estimate of marriage license fees and this bill; that the measure was going to make provision for increasing the number of marriages or births. He found there was not. second reading carried.

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

There are one or two important clauses in bill No. 80, amending the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act, one of which (23a) reads:

"Any adjoining owner may apply to the inspector for the production of the plans of any mine provided for in section 23, for the purpose of learning whether such mine is being worked into his territory, and upon such application the inspector shall procure such plans and allow such adjoining owner to examine the same, and if requested by such adjoining owner the inspector shall examine the workings of such mine and make a report to such adjoining owner as to the correctness of such plan."

Then there is:

"All buildings for housing boilers, engines and machinery shall be erected at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the mouth of any mine." And: "Not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute shall be made to pass through such mine for every man and beast employed therein."

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading in the absence of the Minister of Mines and the measure was heartily endorsed by Mr. Green of Slocan. The second reading caried.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the bill which will enable the province to collect succession duty on Insurance policies held by persons dying in the province who at the time of death are domiciled within the province. It also inserts a clause to the effect that transfers of property by a person by deed of gift must be dated at least twelve months before the date of death to avoid succession duty. Similar legislation, the Finance Minister said, is being adopted elsewhere. Second reading carried:

AFTER THE CHINESE.

The Revenue Tax bill, making it easier for the collector to obtain the amount of poll tax due from Mongolians employed in canneries, etc., remedying a defect in the present law, was also read a second time.

REMOVING THE MORTGAGE TAX.

Hon. Mr. Cotton realized one of his ambitions in moving and seeing carried the assessment bill, which does away with the so-called mortgage tax. He said that the subject had been discussed at such length that it would be unnecessary for him to say anything about it at this juncture.

In answer to Mr. Turner, the Finance Minister said a clause would be inserted in the bill making it operative from the commencement of the fiscal year.

PRIVATE BILL.

The Pine Creek Flume bill (Mr. Helgesen) was reported complete from committee and read a third time.

ADJOURNMENT.

The house adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock until 2 p. m. Tuesday.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. the Attorney-General—To ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Summary Conviction act.

GALLERY NOTES.

One minor change mentioned by Minister Cotton in his budget speech was the intended increase of the fee for a crown grant from $5 to $10. This is expected partially to make up the increased estimate of the land revenue, which is placed at $30,000, instead of $7,000.

The Municipalities Incorporation act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Martin, provides as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor-in-council, by letters patent under the Great Seal, to incorporate into a city or town municipality any locality in the province, under the following conditions:

"(a.) Upon receiving a petition for incorporation, dated as to each signature and signed by the owners, as shown by the register of absolute fees in the land registry office of the land registry district within which such proposed municipality is situate, of more than one-half in value of the land to be included within the limits of such municipality if incorporated, such value to be ascertained from the then last revised provincial assessment roll; if within the boundaries of the land to be created into a municipality there are resident at the date of the first signature to the petition at least 100 male British subjects of the full age of 21 years.

"(b.) The land referred to in the petition, and which may be included in the municipality to be created, shall not extend over or exceed an area of 2,000 acres."

The license fee for the sale of liquors in places where the population does not exceed 50 is to be increased from $60 to $100 a year. Mr. Cotton informed the house to-day that 168 licenses are now in existence at $200 a year, and 286 at $60.

In order to provide for the good government of those districts within the province to which there is likely to be a rush of people attracted by the discovery of mineral wealth, Hon. Mr. Martin introduced to-day an act to make special provisions enabling the lieutenant-governor to declare any specified territory a municipal district, and that His Honor shall have for such district all the powers conferred on municipal councils by the municipal Clauses act; may make appointments; cause an assessment to be made of all property and levy taxes thereupon; apply such money as may be decided by the executive council, and decide what amount shall be charged for all license fees in such districts.

The act to provide for the settlement of disputes as to mining claims in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake mining divisions makes provision for the appointment of a Supreme Court judge as a commissioner, who will have power to settle and dispose of in a summary way all matters which may be brought before him by the parties interested, and also matters which may be referred to him by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, or by the government agent of the district, touching the disputes.

VISIONS OF MILLIONS.

Puget Sound Has Great Expectations From Chicago if Salmon Deal Flourishes.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The investment of the Pacific-American Fish Company of Chicago in Puget Sound salmon traps and canneries will be the largest made in the far Northwest since the construction of the Great Northern railroad. Providing the legislatures does not pass laws that will drive there people away, they will have spend $3,000,000 by January 1 of next year. It will mean the entrance to Puget Sound of the very wealthiest men of Chicago and some of the millionaires of St. Louis.

For there are in this deal such men as Henry B. Steele, of the Steele-Wedeles Grocery Company, of Chicago, a very large wholesale house; T. B. Hunkins, of the Thorn & Hunkins Lime and Cement Company, a very heavy concern of St. Louis; Joseph Snydacker, of the Richardson Company, large brokers on the board of trade at Chicago; Mr. Stuard, of the Cereal Milling Company, an immense concern of Chicago; L. Mayer, of Moran, Krauss & Mayer, the largest firm of corporation attorneys in Illinois, and, above all, John Cudahy, of Armour & Cudahy.

WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

These men are probably worth collectively $100,000,000. Such is the amount of capital controlled by men who have their eyes on Puget Sound and who have decided to put $3,000,000 of their money into its industries. No stronger combination, with the exception of the two railroad companies, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, ever operated here.

"These gentlemen will very likely come out in a few weeks," said F. L. Deming, prospective secretary to the Pacific-American Company, at the Hotel Butler yesterday afternoon.

"I shall leave to-day to report to them at Chicago and I shall endeavor to have them come out here and look over the situation. Whether or not they will be able to leave their home business affairs long enough to do so I cannot tell. They will be startled when I describe this country to them, wonderfully surprised. I never realized what Seattle and Puget Sound were. And I was thunderstruck when I saw the place. My description to them will be of immense influence and encouragement.

"Our total investment here will be probably $3,000,000. We shall build a large cannery at some point on the Sound, but whether Anacortes, Fairhaven, New Whatcom or some other place is wholly unsettled. We have already secured, or made payments on, three canneries and forty-six fish traps. We shall build or buy steamers to operate between our canneries and the traps. In addition, fresh fish will be shipped East, which will necessitate a refrigerator outfit. Then we shall build a fertilizing factory to use the offal from the salmon canning. Every part of the salmon will be used, just as is every part of the beef at the big Chicago packing houses.

"I will say frankly that the deal is not yet closed. We have paid out $100,000 and have several hundred thousand more to pay before we shall have acquired the properties we are after. More payments are due on March 31 and April 1. Whether or not we meen them depends to some extent upon the action of the legislature at Olympia. Rather than be subject to harrassing provisions of the law, we will lose the money that we have already paid. We do not object to taxation of fish traps to support hatcheries. I will go further than most men in this business and say that the total expense of hatcheries sufficient to produce all the fish that traps can catch should be borne by trap owners and not by the general public. We would be willing to pay $100 license per year for each trap. It not that liberal enough?

"But we do object to laws that will hamper and hinder us. I should not like to see a provision that we must report every thousand fish to the state department, because the trouble and expense of counting the fish would be great.

"The bill of Fish Commissioner Little, now before the legislature, seems fair in many respects. It contains nothing so far as I can see on cursory examination that would drive up away. But it might be so amended that it will become obnoxious. Now, mind you, we don't ask anything of the legislature. We have invested some money, and will invest more, provided it will be profitable. If laws making it unprofitable are passed, we shall simply quit with the loss of our $100,000. But I don't think there is any disposition to drive capital away from Puget Sound. On the contrary, it seems to be the all-powerful sentiment that you want it."

The investment of this $3,000,000 may be just the starter for the millions upon millions that will pour into Washington from St. Louis and Chicago. If Cudahy, who has an immense following in the financial world of Chicago, should do well with this investment, there is no limit to the amount of capital that may come here. He and his friends, who include the Armours, are broad men engaging in many lines of business. A profitable investment here would doubtless mean the entrance of these men on a much larger scale.

A BOY'S BAD SPRAIN.

Mr. B. Bennie, of Union Mines, B. C., writes: My son Samuel Bennie got his leg crushed and bruised in the mines seven weeks ago. The swelling never fully left it until we tried Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. On the first application the swelling and soreness entirely left it, and the muscles began to loosen up so much that the same evening he was able to use his foot freely for the first time. I consider it the best liniment known. All druggists, 25 cents.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:
Cor. Store and Discovery streets.
Cor. Government and Douglas streets.
Cor. Quadra and Pandora avenue.
Cor. Quadra and Pioneer streets.
Cor. Carr and Niagara streets.
Cor. Douglas and Pandora avenue.
Cor. Fernwood road and Yates streets.
Cor. Cook and Fort streets.
Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.
Cor. Oak Bay and Cadboro Bay roads.
Driard Hotel.
Cor. Montreal and Quebec streets.
Cor. Maclure and Collinson streets.
Cor. Vancouver and Richardson streets.
Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.
Cor. Kings road and Second street.
Cor. Bridge and John streets.
Cor. St. Lawrence and Simcoe streets.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the military governor of Santiago, is organizing there a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Pains Were Severe

Rheumatism — Impure Blood — No Appetite

A Perfect Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Whole Family Made Well by This Great Medicine.

"I am 44 years old and am a lumberman, engaged in driving logs on the river. I have been exposed to all kinds of weather, and I was seized with rheumatism. I tried different liniments, but they failed to cure me. Pains moved through my limbs and a short time since

Settled in My Back.

I thought I would work it off, but it grew worse, and I was obliged to shut down my sawmill and stop work. My blood was poor and I did not have any appetite. I could not sleep nights on account of the severe pains. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. In ten days time I felt relief, and now, a few months having elapsed, I am myself again and am

A Perfectly Well Man.

I am attending to my business daily, and all due to the benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife and other members of my family were taken with the grip and also suffered at times with sick headaches. They resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they are now all in good health." G. R. RAFUS, South Waterville, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

Patronize Home Industry!

Patriotic Citizens are recommended to give the goods of the following firms the preference when buying. Always insist on getting the Home-Made article, and keep your money in the Province

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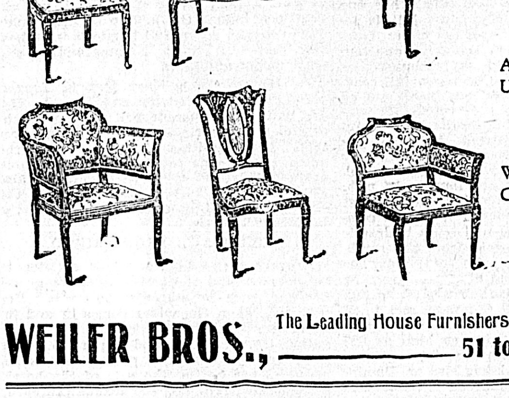

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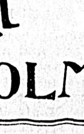
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